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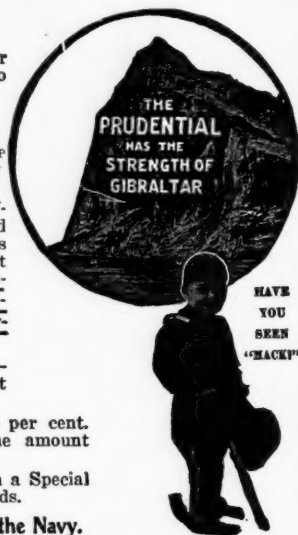
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I sometimes drink a cocktail. In fact, I like a cocktail when toward evening the fatigues of the day begin to tell on me. Some people like a cocktail as an appetizer, but everybody who likes a cocktail likes a good one. For a good while I have kept in my house, whether in the country or in town, the Heublein Club Cocktails in bottles, more for convenience than anything else. I knew they were good and I liked them, but just why they were so good did not occur to me until some one, speaking of the vast quantities of these that the Messrs. Heublein must make in a "batch," led me to this sort of reasoning. Bartenders, and even one's self, in mixing cocktails, necessarily cannot have a uniform and exact quantity of ingredients in each one. A few drops more or less of either ingredient greatly changes the nature of the product. In a great laboratory where quantities like the Club Cocktails are made at a mixing each article is accurately weighed or measured, and the compound is following an exact formula. This insures that each and every cocktail or bottle of cocktails put up shall be precisely correct in its composition. Again, recalling the fact that age is necessary to the proper blending of all liquors, it occurred to me that these bottled cocktails by the time they are used by the consumer may have already been months or even years in bottle, hence that the blending must be perfect. Reasoning thus, I feel constrained to tell my readers about it, as I know that a goodly number of them enjoy a perfect cocktail. I have found the several brands prepared by the Heublein Brothers, Manhattan, Martini, Whiskey, Gin, Vermouth and York, all excellent.

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Among the many bills relating to the military services which have already been introduced in Congress and noted in these columns, there are two which should be enacted without question and with the least possible delay. One is the bill to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department, and the other is the bill to increase the efficiency of the Ordnance Department of the Army. The text of these two measures has been published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and both have already been favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, as they were in the last Congress. These measures bear the earnest approval of the President and the Secretary of War, as well as of the officers of the corps to which they relate. The need of their enactment is everywhere conceded, the argument in support of them has been made and stands unrefuted, and the best interests of the military Service require their immediate adoption. They are designed to effect a substantial improvement in two highly important branches of the military Service, they involve no discrimination against any other arm, and their enactment will be in harmony with real economy and sound public policy. We trust the House Committee on Military Affairs will present a favorable report on these measures directly after the holiday recess. No question is raised as to the earnest need of this legislation. The two bills should be among the very first to pass both branches of Congress and receive the President's signature. The importance of these measures has already been fully set forth in our columns, and there seems to be no need of further argument in their favor, as the necessity for their passage is conceded. It only requires that Congress should act, and act promptly. On this subject a correspondent says: "Notwithstanding the demonstrated insufficiency of the Medical Department, as constituted in 1898, to cope with war conditions, and the fact that the proportionate strength of this Department was decreased rather than increased when the Army was increased in 1901, the House Committee is not giving the bill for the Reorganization of the Medical Department, which has the endorsement of the Secretary of War, and the necessity of which has been urged in a special message by the President, the favorable consideration which its friends had hoped it might receive."

We have before alluded to the public agitation against the low drinking resorts near Fort Sheridan, Ill., by the residents of the neighboring villages, whose sons have been led into habits of intemperance by the keepers of the saloons, but the movement has taken a new turn which deserves further notice. The saloons, it may be re-stated, sprang up when the abolition of the sale of beer and light wines at Army post exchanges made it impossible for soldiers stationed at Fort Sheridan to obtain such beverages on the military reservation. Those saloons have been a curse, not merely to the soldiers, whom they have robbed and debauched, but to the whole neighborhood, it having been shown that boys from schools in adjacent towns have been lured to the vile resorts to become drunkards and gamblers. The movement to exterminate the saloons has been taken into court and the testimony of trustworthy witnesses, including officers of the Army, has disclosed a state of affairs which is simply atrocious. In the last eighteen months, because of the presence of the grogeries near Fort Sheridan, there have been twenty-five violent deaths in that immediate neighborhood; carloads of uniforms and other Government property have been stolen by drunken soldiers and sold to the dive-keepers; the proprietors of the saloons have encouraged and aided soldiers to desert; every saloon but one has a gambling outfit, and all the games are crooked. Such in brief is the record of the anti-canteen system at a single Army post, and it is a foul reproach to every person who helped to place that system in operation. "Such," says so conservative a journal as the Philadelphia Ledger,

"are the results of the policy which the Government has unfortunately adopted in obedience to the unreasonable demands of ill-advised but well-meaning people, who, for the purpose of reforming our enlisted soldiers, have taken steps for the debasement of the Army. Under the canteen system the soldiers were permitted to buy in a club light wine or light beer, under the supervision of Army officers. In that club they were provided with books, magazines, billiards, pool and other games, gymnastic equipment and other means of innocent recreation. On the theory that enlisted soldiers are children and can be made teetotalers out of hand by a mere order, the wines and beer have been cut off, and the soldiers desert the salutary influence of the club and flock as one man to the dens where the vilest and strongest liquor is sold by the vilest of men."

The 6th Field Battery, commanded by Capt. G. W. Gatchell, Art. Corps, which is marching overland from Fort Riley, Kans., to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., has covered about three-fourths of the distance and is due to arrive at Waco, Tex., the latter part of this week. The march will undoubtedly be long remembered by all those who are participating, for in many ways it has been very illuminating, not only from the Service standpoint, but as regards the feeling of the local population to the Army and to "the Flag." If the receptions that have been accorded officers and men on the country road side, and in hamlet, town and city count for anything, the person who believes that patriotism is a thing of the past in these United States will find that his beliefs are sadly awry and he would do well to reconstruct his ideas along totally different lines. At Wichita, Kans., a week out from Fort Riley, the battery spent its first Sunday on the march, and on that day from early morn until "lights out," over ten thousand people visited the camp, and the street car service was taxed to its utmost capacity. Buttons, ornaments, "any old thing," in fact, that could serve as a souvenir, were asked and even begged for, and the man that could stand inspection with all his buttons in place was a wonder. One lieutenant, like Kuropatkin, made a "masterly retreat" from two very comely young ladies who were bound to secure his collar ornaments. While marching through the streets the battery was cheered to the echo and enthusiasm ran high. At a farm house in the southern part of Kansas the good housewife had heard of the coming of Uncle Sam's soldiers, and when the battery reached there they were invited to partake of fresh country bread and butter, cherry pies and "milk with cream on it," and there was plenty for all. The cheers and thanks which she received must have been ample pay for a soul like hers. Children are tumbled out of the district school as the battery passes, and under the direction of a blushing teacher, "America" or something equally appropriate is sung by the scholars. Gray haired men and women run out from the farm houses that dot the roads and little flags are waved and hats swung in the air.

It is wonderful how many flags are to be seen, for even the most isolated farm house has one or more, while they are always in evidence at the school houses. One farmer fired a double-barreled shotgun, both barrels at a time, as each section passed, as a salute in the battery's honor, and in response to the cheers awarded him invited Captain Gatchell to camp with him for a week at his expense for man and beast. There were a few lone instances in Oklahoma, when unfriendliness was shown, but in each case inquiry disclosed the fact that the feeling dated back to the opening of those lands for settlement, when troops were needed to prevent "sooners" from occupying the land and when the individual in question had been guilty of infringing the law. At Decatur, Texas, where the battery was compelled to stay several days on account of heavy rains, General Sellers, of the late Confederate army, and who still wears the gray, was anxious that Captain Gatchell should prolong his stay until Sunday, when he desired to give the men a turkey dinner. Unfortunately it was impossible to accept his hospitality. Court was in session during the battery's stop there and numbers of the men were daily spectators. One lawyer for the defense, in addressing the jury, referred in glowing terms to the "boys in blue" who were present. The entrance into Fort Worth occurred on a Sunday, and the route of march lay through the main thoroughfare of the city. There were crowds on the streets and the city was open to the soldiers. When it is remembered that the battery is now in the section of the country that is naturally Southern in its feeling in many ways, the almost constant expression of good feeling shows plainer than anything else could that when it comes to the question of loyalty to "the Flag" there is no North and no South.

In a burst of eloquence upon the subject of hazing with which he illuminated the halls of Congress, Mr. Thetis M. Sims, of Tennessee, said: "You may talk about twenty fist fights—there may have been 120, and probably there were. Nothing but a death that shocks the whole community brings it to the country's attention, and then we find out the facts. Think of it! Millions have been spent for magnificent buildings, officers detailed under good salaries, and young gentlemen sent there from all parts of the United States to learn what? The rules and practices of the prize ring—upper cuts, solar plexus, stomach punching. How can any man who has a heart feel proud of a record made by a young man that goes there and learns such things as that? Show

me a commanding officer, a great general, or admiral in the world's history that was not a kind and humane man. Show me one that ever, because he had it in his power, put to pain a weaker mortal simply for the sake of brutal inhuman pleasure that he might get out of seeing the weak one suffer. But that is the record this academy is making." And this from a representative of the State of Tennessee! Dear, simple-hearted, little gentleman, who, through some Kaspar Hauser experience, has been kept ignorant of the harsh realities of this rude world! There was no member of Congress listening to him who did not know that there is not a school, college or university in this country, not even a village play-ground, where fighting is not among the experiences of youth. As for the humane "commanding officer," "great general," or "admiral," there is not one of them in our own or any other service who will not be obliged to take to the woods if questioned on his honor as to what he did in his youth. We should suggest that they commence with the officers of the court that tried Meriwether, including that kindly, Christian gentleman and able officer, Admiral Barker.

Notwithstanding the reiterated declaration of Governor General Wright, of the Philippines, that he has no intention of resigning, it is again reported that he will shortly retire and that he will not return to the islands on the expiration of the leave which he is now spending in the United States. In connection with this report an interesting statement is made. It is to the effect that Governor Wright, who comes from Tennessee, has allowed his Southern views on what is known as the race question to dominate his social policy with regard to the Filipino people, the result being that his relations with them have become discordant and embarrassing. When Secretary Taft was Governor of the islands his relations with the natives were extremely cordial. The leading Filipino residents of Manila were his guests at dinners and other functions and his great receptions at the Governor's palace were always attended by large numbers of prominent natives of both sexes. The effect of this tolerant and broad-minded policy was to foster the spirit of loyalty and good will among the native population, thus tending to advance the interests of peace, order and political development. If Governor Wright has departed from that far-sighted policy and replaced it with a narrower one suggestive of race prejudice or a disposition to treat the Filipinos as an inferior people the fact is greatly to be regretted. Governor Wright's personal character is beyond reproach and his administration has been actuated by a manifest desire to give the islands a clean, orderly and helpful government under American control, but if he has failed to profit by the broad, tactful and conciliatory policy of his predecessor in dealing with social conditions among the natives he has made a grievous mistake.

Unofficial reports intimate that beri-beri, which it was alleged by certain enthusiasts was virtually unknown in the Japanese armies in Manchuria during the late war, was in reality quite common and imposed serious work upon the medical service. This fact was stated here many months ago. As for the treatment of this baffling disease there are probably no better records than that of the Medical Corps of the Army in handling the epidemic of beri-beri among the Filipinos at the St. Louis Exposition. This was the only epidemic of beri-beri ever known in the United States, and it developed fifty-nine cases of the disease, four of which proved fatal. Capt. Llewellyn P. Williamson, Med. Dept., U. S. A., who was in charge of the treatment, points out in a report to the Surgeon General of the Army, that 450 Philippine Scouts living in a model camp under the best sanitary conditions all escaped the disease, as did thirty-eight other Filipinos whose sanitary surroundings were not so good, and that the disease was confined to 788 others, who for a time were crowded into one small building with bad ventilation and filthy environment. As soon as the overcrowding was relieved and the unsanitary conditions overcome the disease disappeared. Captain Williamson took no account of food as a factor in dealing with the situation, the infected and the non-infected Filipinos having received virtually the same diet, which consisted largely of a good quality of Louisiana rice.

We occasionally receive a complaint from some subscriber that his paper is delivered at a later hour than others at the same post-office. If this is the fact, the fault is unquestionably with the local post-office, as all of the numbers of our weekly issues having the same post-office address go into the mail at the same time. Anyone familiar with the system of mailing newspapers in large quantities will understand that this must necessarily be the case. We shall be glad if any subscriber having occasion to complain of irregularity or delay in the receipt of his paper will notify us of the fact.

Admiral Dewey is naturally deeply interested in the recent disclosures as to hazing at the Naval Academy, but, while he is desirous that vigorous measures shall be used in dealing with the evil, he makes a timely protest against any policy that would tend to discourage the spirit of robust manliness among the members of the midshipman corps. The Admiral discusses the subject with characteristic force and frankness in an interview published in the New York Sun, which we reproduce in another column.

In Harper's Weekly, Dec. 23, Capt. Harold Hammond, 23d U.S. Inf., instructor in drawing at the Military Academy, publishes an illustrated article on "The Spirit of Football at West Point," in which he says: "Football as a sport at West Point dates back to 1890, and to those who have followed the fortunes of the cadet team the results are most gratifying. By seeking adversaries among those teams which were counted her superiors, profiting by the lessons learned on the field, taking hard knocks and thriving on them, West Point has fought her way from the obscurity to the limelight of the football stage, and when the curtain was rung up for the opening of the season of 1905 she had, among others, the scalps of Yale and Annapolis dangling at her belt, and a score of seven victories and only two defeats to her credit. She had lost only to Harvard and Princeton. This year both Harvard and Yale defeated West Point, but by comparatively small scores, the former being 6 to 0 and the latter 20 to 0. She lost to Carlisle by 6 to 5, and played a tie game, 6 to 6, with the midshipmen. * * * Since 1890 ten inter-academy games have been played and of the ten the Army has won six, scoring in all 148 points against the Navy's 92. Football last year cost West Point \$5,721.88, almost \$10,000 less than it cost Harvard, and over \$21,000 less than it cost Yale, and yet West Point won from Yale and only lost to Harvard by the small score of 4 to 0. This startling difference is due, partly, to there being no salaried individuals, save a trainer, connected with the team, its coaching or its management, and partly to there being no traveling expenses." Captain Hammond shows that participation in football does not unfavorably affect class standing. Careful watch is kept over the players and any one whose low standing appears to be in any way affected by the pursuit of athletics, is forbidden to indulge in further practice.

Col. F. W. Mansfield, 2d U.S. Inf., in temporary command of the Department of Colorado, in reviewing the case of Pvt. Lon D. Conger, Co. F, 2d Inf., found guilty by a G.C.M. at Fort Logan, Colo., of assault with intent to kill, drunk and disorderly in barracks, using insulting language to a non-commissioned officer, and resisting arrest, and who was sentenced to be dishonorably discharged, forfeiting all pay and allowances, and to be confined at hard labor for ten years, says: "The circumstances of the assault clearly show that, although drunk, the accused was able to distinguish between right and wrong, and the finding of guilty is approved. The sentence is considered extremely severe for a case of this character. The court has imposed the maximum punishment for assault with intent to kill, which was the principal offense alleged. Some courts have a disposition to impose maximum punishments, defending their severe sentences with the statement that the offense is of such a character that the maximum should always be imposed in case of guilt. Such a theory of punishment nullifies the spirit and purpose that led to the enactment by Congress of the act authorizing the President to prescribe maximum limits of punishment. There is nothing to suggest that the accused is a hardened criminal whose offense can be adequately punished only by giving him the maximum. The period of confinement imposed is reduced to one year."

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Mindanao, Philippines Division, has requested the Philippine Civil Commission to extend the land laws to the territory embraced in his department, thus enabling settlers to enter the Moro provinces. Archbishop Harty, who is at the head of the Catholic church in the Philippines, is also at work in a similar enterprise, and is trying to induce the Italian government to authorize him to persuade Italian subjects to settle in Mindanao. This movement to draw white settlers into the Philippines is highly important. It is evident that the development of the natural resources of the islands requires first of all a modification of the land laws and a reorganization of the labor system. The Filipino is not a practical farmer and cares little for the cultivation of the soil beyond what is necessary to supply his immediate needs. What is needed is a large infusion of white labor—not artisans, clerks, adventurers or speculators, but experienced farmers, whose work will not only be profitable to themselves, but valuable to the natives in an educational way—and if General Wood and Archbishop Harty shall bring about such an inflow of immigration they will have performed a service of almost incalculable usefulness to the archipelago.

The examination of candidates for appointment as second lieutenant in the Marine Corps was completed in Washington on Dec. 23. Announcement will probably soon be made of the successful candidates. There are now four vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant in the Marine Corps and another will occur during the latter part of January. Not only is it anticipated that these five vacancies will be filled as a result of this examination, but it is the intention of the Secretary of the Navy to create from the successful candidates who took the examination, an eligible list from which all vacancies occurring before July 1 next will be filled. The candidates who appeared before the examining board in Washington are Joseph T. Clement, of South Carolina; Russell H. Davis, of Minnesota; Clayton Van B. Duvall, of Maryland; John V. De Laney, of Pennsylvania; Harold C. Hann, of Maryland; Alfred G. Kuhn, of Illinois; Sydney S. Lee, of Virginia; Robert L. Loucks, of Pennsylvania; Charles C. McReynolds, quartermaster sergeant, U.S.

M.C.; Charles F. B. Price, of Pennsylvania; William C. Powers, jr., of Illinois; Jackson E. Price, of Virginia; Neville A. Powell, of Indiana; Joy C. Ross, of Vermont; J. Osborne Safford, of Massachusetts; John E. Semmes, jr., of Maryland; Logan Tucker, of Illinois; Robert Tittoni, of Pennsylvania, and Ross E. Rowell, of Idaho.

Gen. Baron Favrot de Kerbrech died in Paris, France, Dec. 21. He was one of the greatest authorities on cavalry tactics in France and formerly was director of remounts. In an interview published years ago relative to the Cavalry of the United States and France, General de Kerbrech said: "In the United States, the Cavalry has the advantage of being free from all the trammels which afflict that branch of the armies of other countries. The Americans shook off the old-fashioned ideas in the Civil War, and now France is following their example. It was because at the time of the Civil War the Federal cavalry was bound by routine that the Southern horsemen had things their own way at first. The Federal troops were hypnotized by West Point routine, and rode to battle armed only with sabers. The Southerners had no military training, but they were good horsemen, handled their revolvers well, and shot down the Federal troops like rabbits. The Northerners showed their sense by promptly asking for revolvers. When at West Point in 1882 I was shown the Cavalry accoutrements, the saber and the manual of 1861, which were absolute copies of those used in the French army. The Americans copied us then; now we are copying them."

Major Gen. George W. Davis, U.S.A., of the Board of Advisory Engineers of the Panama Canal Commission, who, with two other of the eight American members of that body, voted with the five foreign members for a sea-level canal, has completed the draft of the report of the board which, after it is engrossed, will be sent to Brussels to receive the signatures of the foreign members at a meeting to be held in that city next month. It is understood that the report will not be published until it has been signed and submitted to the President. The publication of the document is awaited with interest, as its recommendation in favor of a sea-level canal is so at variance with the views of nearly every member of the Engineer Corps of the Army who has expressed himself on the subject that an animated discussion is almost certain to follow the disclosure of its details. The cost of assembling the Board of Advisory Engineers will amount in all to \$200,000 or more and the result of its labors is the adoption of a canal project which the Government will in all likelihood reject.

Notification has been sent to all parts of the world, by the Navy Department, of the sailing from Solomon's Island, Md., of the huge steel drydock Dewey, for the information of the merchant marine, in order that no accidents may take place through vessels attempting to cross the line of towing vessels between the vessels and the drydock. The distance between the foremost of the three vessels engaged in this stupendous task is something in excess of a mile, and the danger from heedless navigation on the part of sailing ships cannot be overestimated. The officials of the Navy Department are not particularly optimistic as to the success of this novel experiment, but after the dock arrives in safety at the Azores the greatest difficulty will have been met, the remainder of the voyage through the Mediterranean, the Suez Canal, the Red Sea, the Bay of Bengal, the China Sea and so to Manila, being comparatively free of danger. It is estimated that the time required for this dangerous voyage will be about four months.

A joint Army and Navy Board has been appointed by the Secretaries of War and Navy for the purpose of considering the subject of ammunition supply in this country, with especial reference to modern artillery. This board is composed of a representative from the Ordnance Department of the Army and an officer of the Navy. The work laid out for it is to determine the present supply of ammunition in this country, the adequacy of existing powder manufacturing concerns for supplying the needs of the Army and Navy if war should be declared, and the extent to which the present manufacturing capacity could be expanded. The report of this board will, of necessity, be regarded as of the most confidential character and will not be printed for general distribution, it being the intention of the two Departments to maintain a discreet secrecy as to all such information, the subject matter of this inquiry being regarded as most important.

At the request of Rear Admiral James H. Sands, the Superintendent of the Naval Academy, Secretary Bonaparte this week ordered to Annapolis for court-martial duty in connection with the hazing trials, Capt. Corwin G. Rees, Comdr. V. S. Nelson, Lieut. Comdr. Horace W. Harrison and Lieut. John W. Timmons. The detail was completed by Admiral Sands by the selection of Lieut. Comdr. L. M. Nulton and Prof. Philip R. Alger. The court will meet December 28 and will first try Midshipmen Coffin and Van Derveer on charges growing out of the alleged hazing by them of Midshipman Kimbrough. Admiral Sands will make a strenuous attempt at this time to entirely stamp out at the Naval Academy all forms of hazing and "running." It is believed that he will bring before this court several other midshipmen who have been engaged in hazing scrapes recently and that

as a result of their trials many midshipmen of the second class will be "bilged."

A request for decision was recently sent the General Staff from the Department of the Lakes as to whether or not a separate mess of general prisoners is entitled to a share in the bakery fund; the flour ration due the said general prisoners' mess being turned into the post bakery and bread for said mess being drawn from said post bakery. In reply the Acting Chief of Staff under date of Dec. 15 says: "In an analogous case the Acting Secretary of War directed that an equitable distribution of bakery savings be made to the prisoners' mess; that the commanding officer should see that the food given to prisoners is simple and wholesome, without luxuries, and that the savings are expended on reading matter and articles needed by prisoners, but not supplied, rather than on a luxurious mess."

Inasmuch as enlisted men of the Army and Navy are permitted to deposit their savings with the Government and draw interest thereon, it would seem that the same privilege should be extended to enlisted men of the Marine Corps, and consequently we hope the bill with that object in view which has been introduced in the Senate by Mr. Hale may become a law. Such measures are designed to encourage enlisted men in habits of thrift, thus fostering the spirit of contentment which leads to increased efficiency. The system allowing enlisted men to deposit their savings with the Government is worth more than all it costs in the way of interest, and has worked so well in all respects that it should be instituted in the Marine Corps if only as a matter of business.

Since the recent outbreak of cholera in the Philippine Islands the American doctors have been investigating its source. Dr. Victor G. Heiser, in a report just made public, says in this connection: "The belief is rapidly gaining ground among medical men that the disease is indigenous to the islands." He believes it was introduced into Manila from Rizal. "This view seems probable," he continues, "when it is remembered that the last case of the previous epidemic was reported from Malahi, Laguna, and that some of the first cases this time were reported from Jolo Jolo, Rizal, not more than seven miles from Malahi." Many of the suspected cases of cholera, however, have turned out to be cases of meat poisoning.

The headquarters, band and 1st Battalion, 24th Inf. (14 officers and 225 enlisted men), and the 3d Battalion, 24th Inf. (12 officers and 242 enlisted men), left Forts Harrison and Missoula, Mont., respectively, on Dec. 23 for San Francisco, Cal., en route to the Philippine Islands. The 2d Battalion, 7th Infantry (9 officers and 184 enlisted men), arrived at Fort Missoula, Mont., on Dec. 23 for station. The 1st Battalion, 7th Infantry (5 officers and 183 enlisted men), and the 3d Battalion, 7th Infantry (13 officers and 228 enlisted men), arrived at Forts Assiniboine and Harrison, Mont., respectively, on Dec. 23 for station.

From what has leaked out as the result of the sitting of the commission to decide the future disposition of the Royal marines, says the United Service Gazette, it looks as if the sea-going days of His Majesty's "Jollies" will soon be over. It is understood that the suggestion has been made that the services of the marine shall be transferred from the fleet to naval stations, such as Dover, Gibraltar, Bermuda, and large coaling stations, which are in future to be garrisoned by both the Blue and Red marines, who will thus be practically transformed into garrison artillery.

Notwithstanding the sensational paragraphs printed in many of the daily papers of the country, the swift cruiser Columbia has reached Colon and transferred to that station the detachment of marines which was the cause of so much buncombe a short time ago, at the time the country was supposed to have been convulsed over the Isle of Pines situation. The Columbia took from the Isthmus the marine contingent which had been on duty there for the last two years. These men will be distributed among the various navy yards, preferably not too far north.

The Subsistence Department will open two sub-schools for the instruction of bakers and cooks this spring, one at Washington Barracks, and the other at the Presidio of San Francisco. Two officers, Captains Koester and Ferguson of this department, who are now taking the course themselves at Fort Riley, will be in charge of the new schools, which are to be operated along lines similar to the Fort Riley institution. It is also probable that another school will be opened shortly after at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Among the innovations to be introduced for the education of the various classes at the Naval Academy will be rifle matches, these matches, it is understood, being intended as a part of the regular sports at the Academy. For several years the Naval Academy has had excellent rifle teams, but they have not received the encouragement they should have.

Paym. Gen. F. S. Dodge, U.S.A., under date of Dec. 15, has issued a new table of distances to various forts and cities in the United States, and also for some of the European cities.

At the eighty-sixth anniversary banquet of the New England Society at the St. John Hotel, Charleston, S. C., Dec. 22, Rear Admiral Francis W. Dickins responded for the Navy, and Capt. Alfred M. Hunter, Art. Corps, U.S.A., responded for the Army. Rear Admiral Dickins made an admirable speech, in which he showed the necessity for a powerful Navy, and closed by saying: "The Navy needs the encouragement, sympathy and the support of the people of the country. Give the personnel of the Navy good battleships to fight with and no American need ever blush with shame. The Navy particularly needs the sympathy of men who are descendants of those stern New Englanders who had the brains and brawn and the courage and patriotism to make a free American Republic. The Navy honors and loves the American flag and will protect and defend it whenever it is in danger." Captain Hunter's address was brief, but expressive of the feelings of the regular Army of Uncle Sam. He gave a number of interesting facts concerning the value of the Regular Army, and the part that it had played in the founding and the preservation of the United States. Captain Hunter quoted some salient facts to show the efficiency of the Regular Army, and while not discounting the efficiency of the Volunteer troops, he showed how they needed the actual training on the field to fit them to pit themselves against the trained troops of other nations. Both officers were given a round of applause at the end of their addresses.

Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, U.S.N., Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, who was sent to Spain in August last to make observations of the eclipse of the sun, is quoted by the Boston Transcript as stating that his party obtained many excellent photographs, but that it will be many months before it can be announced what, if any, new discoveries were made. "The observations of the recent eclipse," Admiral Chester continued, "should be far the most fruitful of any in astronomical history. We are particularly hopeful that it will throw light upon the nature of the corona. We may expect some entirely new discoveries, which will raise new questions and open new fields for further investigation. The naval observatory stations in Spain and Algiers were almost the only ones in the shadow path to be favored with satisfactory weather. We obtained sixty or seventy photographs in the three and a half minutes of totality, and, including the plates exposed in the first and final stages of the eclipse, several hundred. With each of our twenty-five principal instruments we obtained several exposures in totality. The spectroscopic plates are even more important than the telescopic pictures, for upon these we depend for knowledge of the physical character of the different parts of the various prominences and relations. Their story it will, of course, take longest to read, for every spectrum line must be counted and compared."

The North Atlantic Fleet, with the exception of the Coast Squadron, will rendezvous at Hampton Roads on Jan. 3, whence it will sail on Jan. 6 for the West Indies for the winter maneuvers. The battleships Iowa, Kearsarge and Kentucky have gone into drydock at the New York Navy Yard for some slight repairs and painting before going to Hampton Roads. The Iowa went into dock last Tuesday and was out on Thursday. The Kearsarge docked on Thursday and the Kentucky goes in to-day, Saturday. From New York the three battleships will go directly to Hampton Roads. No search problem has yet been planned for the fleet, and if there is anything of the sort this year it will probably be devised by Rear Admiral Evans. The fleet will go to Culebra as usual and engage in extensive maneuvers. At Guantanamo there will be the regular small arms target practice on the new ranges and the annual sports will take place there. About April 1 the fleet will go to Pensacola for the regular target practice. The complete plans of the General Board for the maneuvers have not been made public.

The motion for a new trial in the Taggart divorce case was overruled by Judge Eason at Wooster, Ohio, Dec. 22. Mrs. Taggart's attorneys, who made the motion, took exceptions to the ruling, with the announced intention of carrying the case to the circuit court. Judge Eason paid particular attention to the affidavits against himself, some of which declared that he was prejudiced and biased in giving the decree of divorce to Captain Taggart. He pronounced these affidavits unfair, unjust and unusual for lawyers to make, and said that all other affidavits were a mass of trash. The attorneys who swore to the affidavits of prejudice, he said, were clearly in contempt, and he imposed a fine of \$15 each upon Judge Lyman Critchfield, Capt. James B. Taylor, and Judge M. L. Snyder. He suspended collection of the fines until the circuit court could pass upon his decision in the case. The attorneys made a vigorous protest against such a proceeding and insisted that he place his charges against them in writing.

A most peculiar case involving the granting of an application for a pension and one which, it is said, has never had its parallel within the history of the Pension Office, has arisen through a bill for a private pension, introduced by Representative Burton, of Cleveland, Ohio. The bill is for Henry Roberts, an inmate of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Sandusky, O., and asks for \$12 a month. The law provides that a pension shall not be granted to a man who served less than ninety days during the Civil War. Roberts was a gallant soldier of an Ohio regiment and was in two engagements, in which he received credit from his superior officers, and served just eighty-nine and one-half days before he was mustered out. He has several times before tried to secure a pension, and, despite the fact that his health was impaired by his service in the Army, the ninety days' limitation has always been enforced and stood in his way. Representative Burton hopes now that by a special act of Congress he may be allowed the small sum asked for.

Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., reviewed the 13th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., at its armory in Brooklyn, N.Y., on the night of Dec. 28, and received an enthusiastic welcome. In the course of some remarks at a collation following the review General Chaffee took occasion to compliment Colonel Austen and his officers and men for their splendid work, which he said he had now witnessed for the third time with the greatest satisfaction. "If Li Hung Chang were alive and observed what I have of

the 13th," said the General, "the first question he would ask Colonel Austen would be, what his age was, and what pay he received." General Chaffee stated that he, with others, had spoken of the question of paying the National Guard, and that he favored it. He said that there were various kinds of patriotism heard of throughout the country, "but in my opinion," said the General, "the officers and men of the National Guard who give their time and money to the State represent one of the finest examples of pure and useful patriotism in the country."

Reports received by the Navy Department indicate that a large proportion of the upper classes at the Naval Academy are implicated in hazing. They also show defects in the system of discipline which it is proposed to remedy. "Smoking parties" regularly go to out-of-the-way places to indulge in the prohibited dissipation, a fact which Secretary Bonaparte thinks must be known to the officers. The Secretary also believes that it would be better to permit smoking, since it is destined to exist, and under the present conditions, as one officer expresses it, the midshipmen are compelled to be sneaks and liars. The situation is an embarrassing one, for while it is determined to break up hazing, it is realized that to enforce the punishment of dismissal against all of the guilty ones would deprive the Navy of much needed officers.

The War Department has received the proceedings and findings in the court-martial cases of Lieut. David A. Snyder and Lieut. Sidney S. Burbank, of the 6th Infantry. Both of these officers were tried in the Philippines. Lieutenant Snyder was found guilty on the charge of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," and sentenced to be dismissed, the specifications alleging that he borrowed money from an enlisted man. Lieutenant Burbank, who came into considerable prominence a year or so ago while stationed at Fort Leavenworth because of his marriage in the Philippines to a Filipino woman, was charged with failure to support his Filipino wife and with embezzlement. He also was found guilty and sentenced to be dismissed. Neither of these cases has yet been acted on by the Secretary of War. Mrs. Burbank, the mother of Lieutenant Burbank, was in Washington this week in behalf of her son.

Out of nine candidates recently examined to fill the four vacancies existing in the grade of second lieutenant in the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry two were found qualified mentally, the others being found deficient physically or mentally or both. Only one of the two candidates found mentally qualified came up to the physical requirements, the other being found short of the weight required for his height. The question of whether or not the candidate who was found short of the weight required should be commissioned was submitted by the Secretary of War to the General Staff, which recommended that inasmuch as Porto Ricans are smaller physically than Americans this slight deficiency be waived and that the two candidates who passed mentally be appointed. This recommendation has been approved.

Under the direction of Capt. and Asst. Surg. Clyde S. Ford, of the Army, the Medical Department of the Army will conduct some interesting tests with automobile ambulances. About a year ago Surgeon General O'Reilly, of the Army, called the attention of the Secretary of War to the fact that there has been practically no progress made in the facilities for the transportation of dead and wounded in the field since the Civil War. As a result of this recommendation Assistant Surgeon Ford was directed to investigate the question of the advisability of using an automobile ambulance. After a thorough investigation Captain Ford determined that the automobile system of the White Steam Automobile Company was best suited for the uses of the Army and the White Company has designed an automobile ambulance which is to be sent to Washington for test there.

There are a number of court-martial cases pending in the Navy Department which will probably be settled soon. The proceedings in the cases of Comdr. Lucien Young and Ensign Charles T. Wade are still before the Secretary. In the meantime, it is presumed, the two officers are still under arrest and are doubtless very anxious to know what punishment, if any, they are to have imposed upon them. The proceedings in the case of Paymr. Thomas S. Jewett, who was tried by court-martial at the Washington Navy Yard last week, have been sent to the J.A.G. of the Navy, who is now reviewing the case. Paymaster Jewett stands at the head of the list of paymasters. His most recent service was aboard the Kentucky. The charge against him grew out of some involved accounts.

The Military Order of Foreign Wars, which now has some 2,000 members, officers in active service, is urging the passage of the Senate resolution introduced by Mr. Dryden, in regard to wearing of the insignia of the order by officers of the Army and Navy. As has been noted, the resolution, S.R. 11, provides: "That permission be, and herewith is, granted to officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps of the United States to wear the badge of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States upon their uniforms upon all occasions of ceremony, where service under which they were admitted as members of said society was actually rendered by themselves in any foreign war or campaign."

President Roosevelt will recommend to Congress that Col. Clarence R. Edwards, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, be given the rank and pay of a brigadier general while so serving. There is no truth in the rumor so persistently circulated that the President will confer the rank of brigadier general of the line on Capt. Henry T. Allen, 6th Cav., who is now serving as Chief of the Philippines Constabulary. Neither is it the President's intention at this time to make Capt. John J. Pershing, 15th Cav., a brigadier general. It is intended, however, to appoint Captain Pershing to this rank before the end of the present administration.

Capt. James R. Church, Med. Dept., U.S.A., who, as noted in these columns last week, has been awarded a Medal of Honor in accordance with the Executive Order issued by the President in September last, is the first

officer of the Army or Navy to receive the distinction thus authorized. The order provided that the presentation of medals of honor should be made a formal occasion, and by either the President himself or by an officer designated by the President. Captain Church was awarded a medal of honor for bravery shown by him in the field in the Santiago campaign when he was the assistant surgeon with the Rough Rider outfit.

In the case of an appeal from the action of the Auditor in disallowing a claim of \$313.40 for reimbursement of certain expenses in connection with the delivery of a cargo of coal at Sangley Point, Cavite, P.I., by steamship Queen Mary, the Comptroller of the Treasury decides "that payment for the use of the ship's appliances and the expenses of their operation, independently of the freight charges, can not reasonably be supposed to have been a contingency contemplated by the contracting parties when the contract was made," and the action of the Auditor in disallowing the claim is approved.

The Ordnance Department of the Army will soon begin tests of various types and calibers of pistols with a view to obtaining an arm of greater military efficiency than the .38 caliber revolver now in use. Reports have been received from time to time indicating that the weapon now used has not sufficient stopping power, and articles to the same effect have been published in our columns. It is the intention of the Chief of Ordnance to conduct tests with a view to obtaining a pistol of more stopping power. Various calibers of pistols will be tested as well as automatic pistols. These tests will be watched with great interest by the Army and especially by the Cavalry.

Secretary Taft this week approved the recommendation of Lieutenant General Chaffee, Chief of Staff, for the practical abandonment of Allegheny Arsenal, Pa., as a military station. As owing to its location in the vicinity of the manufacturing district of Allegheny it is not adapted to military purposes of any kind, except, possibly, as a quartermaster's storehouse, General Chaffee recommended that the troops now at the arsenal, Co. B, 9th Infantry, be transferred to Fort Porter, N.Y., and that the property at the arsenal be left in charge of two caretakers pending the settlement of the question of its final disposition.

The following candidates for admission into the United States Military Academy in 1906 have been appointed during the past week: Alfred W. Gregg, Fayetteville, Ark.; Denver Nance, alt., Hindsville, Ark.; Thomas M. Newman, alt., Harrison Ark.; James H. Sudduth, alt., Winchester, Ky.; Max S. Murray, Ludington, Mich.; Le Grand B. Curtis, 115 East 27th street, N.Y.; Leo E. Hughes, alt., 133 East 43d street, N.Y.; William H. Hayes, 178 Second avenue, N.Y., and M. Hassat Ray, alt., 35 West 33d street, N.Y.

Immediately after Congress reconvenes on Jan. 4 the Military and Naval Committees will begin their serious work for this session. The House Committee on Naval Affairs now has data necessary for the preparation of the Naval Appropriation bill and hopes that it will be ready for introduction early in February. The hearings on the Army Appropriation bill are to be begun in the House Military Committee immediately. Chairman Hull, of this Committee, is not very optimistic over the prospects for new Army legislation, but will certainly favor the measure which will come from the War Department providing for a material increase in the Coast Artillery.

A letter from Representative W. S. Bennet, of Brooklyn, relative to the whistle nuisance in New York harbor, with the request that a revenue cutter be detailed to do patrol duty for the purpose of reporting captains who are responsible for unnecessary "tooting," has been received by the Secretary of the Treasury and referred to the Department of Commerce and Labor. It is expected that the request will be granted if it is found that the law permits.

The Chief Surgeon of the Philippines Division recently recommended the amendment of Army Regulation 1444 so as to place members of the Hospital Corps who are casually on a transport or in a camp or other station on the same status as casuals at a post. The recommendation has been concurred in by the War Department and a paragraph to this effect will be embodied in the next General Order amending the Army Regulations.

When the 2d U.S. Cavalry arrives in the United States from the Philippines it will proceed to stations as follows: Troops A, B, C, D, E, and F, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; Troops I, K, L, and M, to Fort Snelling, Minn., and Troops G and H to Fort Keogh, Mont.

The Primo Smokeless Gunpowder Company was incorporated on Dec. 28 in New Jersey with a capital stock of \$1,000,000 to manufacture and sell smokeless powder. The incorporators are Eugene S. Muason, Edward L. Nicoll and Frederick C. Wolbert.

The death of Comdr. William H. Allen, U.S.N., on December 26, will promote Lieut. Comdr. H. S. Knapp to be commander; Lieut. C. D. Stearns to be lieutenant commander. There are no lieutenants, junior grade, now on the Navy list.

Several attempts, it is reported, have been made recently to burn the barracks used by the 11th Siege Battery at Fort Adams, R.I., and but for the alertness of sentries a serious fire would have resulted.

The headquarters, band, 1st and 3d Battalions, 24th Infantry (24 officers and 467 enlisted men), arrived at San Francisco, Cal., on Dec. 27, en route to the Philippine Islands.

The 2d Battalion, 24th Infantry (9 officers and 232 enlisted men), left Fort Assiniboine, Mont., on Dec. 24 for San Francisco, Cal., en route to the Philippine Islands.

Experiments are being conducted with a new fuse, invented by Hiram Maxim, of which wonderful things are reported.

COURT-MARTIAL OF AN OFFICER.

First Lieut. Roy I. Taylor, Art. Corps, U.S.A., on duty with the 125th Co., C.A., at New London, Conn., was tried by G.C.M. in New York city this week on a charge of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. The offense that caused Lieut. Taylor to be called before the court-martial occurred in New London, two weeks ago. He was about to occupy his seat in the orchestra circle of the Lyceum Theater there when he found Sergt. Patrick J. Butler, of his company, seated nearby. Taylor objected to the proximity of the non-commissioned officer, who went to the ticket office and secured new seats farther away. Capt. R. H. McMasters, U.S.A., who was present at the theater at the time, saw the whole proceeding and made the charge. The sergeant has served five enlistments and has an honorable discharge for each. It is said that he is one of the most popular men in the company. Lieutenant Taylor's version of the trouble, according to the Herald, is as follows: "I engaged seats at the Lyceum theater, in New London, Conn., for myself and two women friends, and when we arrived I found Sergeant Butler in full uniform sitting directly in front of one of the young women, and his stalwart form obstructed her view of the stage. I asked him if he would move across the aisle to other seats, telling him that I would consider it a great favor and that it was not an order in any sense of the word. He did so willingly, and I personally thanked him for it, not only then, but the next day, telling him that I appreciated his kindness. Then he told me that he had been ordered by Captain McMasters, who was present and saw the occurrence, to make a full report of the affair. I consider the sergeant one of my best friends and I had no desire to humiliate him in any way." The trial was concluded Dec. 28 and during the session of the court on that day Sergeant Butler testified that on the night of Oct. 24, he purchased a seat in the Lyceum Theater at New London to see Chauncey Olcott. He had been sitting there a few minutes when he heard a voice in his ear: "Sergeant, you had better change your seat." He half turned to see Lieutenant Taylor with several women. The lieutenant was in civilian evening dress; the sergeant wore his uniform. He said: "Lieutenant, I paid \$1.50 for this seat. All the rest are sold. I can't get another seat." "Yes you can!" he said. "Take your coupon to the box office and they will give you another seat." "Did you have any difficulty in finding another seat?" inquired the judge advocate, Lieutenant Caziare. "I did not. I didn't want to make a scene, as there were ladies with Lieutenant Taylor; but my feelings were hurt. No, I didn't take it as an order. Still, I thought best to regard the request as such, coming from my superior officer, and obeyed."

Lieutenant Taylor testified that he had only wished to keep a family party together and had told the sergeant that his asking him to change his seat was not an order but a personal request. He had thought the matter ended until Butler had written the letter of complaint. He said it was furthest from his mind to embarrass the sergeant. "Would you have made the same request of a citizen?" "Yes," was the answer. "Suppose you were sitting in a theater and the sergeant asked you to change, what would you do?" "I don't know—er—a—I suppose I would suit my own convenience."

Lieutenant Taylor is a graduate of the Michigan Military Academy, class of 1897. During the war with Spain he served as first lieutenant, 35th Mich. Vol., and as a lieutenant in the 45th U.S. Vol. He was appointed a second lieutenant, A.C., May 8, 1901. The findings in the case will not be made public until after Jan. 1, owing to the absence of the reviewing officer.

WORK OF THE ARMY DURING THE YEAR.

In an article in Town Topics, summing up the history of our Army during the past year, Lieut. Col. William W. Wotherspoon, Gen. Staff, War College, U.S.A., says:

"The American officer, unable to change the military policy of his country or, apparently, to attract the attention of our statesmen to the glaring and radical defects of that policy, must content himself with efforts to improve the insignificant force which the laws put at his disposal, and devote all his attention to bringing that force to such a point of discipline and training as will afford some hope of delaying the onslaught of the enemy, not for the days and weeks, but for the months necessary to call forth, organize, equip and train the men which must constitute our Army, and to make available the resources of the country for war as war will hereafter be conducted. Denied the tremendous advantage of the initiative by reason of the smallness of the force available and the lack of reserves of trained men, he prepares for the defensive as best he may by adopting, within the limit of appropriations, the best instruments of war, and by educating and training his men to the highest degree of efficiency."

"The Japanese used their field artillery in large bodies, regiments and even brigades being employed as units, thus demonstrating that the use of the battery or even the battalion of artillery as a unit was antiquated and out of date. Taking a hint from the experiences of the war, the United States has assembled sufficient batteries of field artillery at Fort Sill, Okla., to develop the best method of organization of our Artillery into regiments. As the strength of the coast artillery of any country depends upon the extent and character of the coast as well as upon the number of ports that country has to protect, so the strength of the field artillery depends upon the strength of the other elements, battery and infantry forming the bulk of the mobile or marching army. Each must be in proper proportion to the other, hence the necessity to separate the field artillery from the coast artillery and organize each for the proper performance of the duties appropriate to its sphere of action. It is to be hoped that this separation will be effected in the near future and the mistaken policy of having all our Artillery in one corps be abandoned."

"The infantry, like the artillery, has been assimilating the lessons taught by the war in Manchuria, and has reached conclusions as to methods of combat which are being put in practice and which will eventually be incorporated in our drill and tactical exercises. German writers long ago reached the conclusion that the time was approaching when night attacks would be the rule and not the exception. That time has now apparently come, and the infantry, which must ever form the bulk of an army, must prepare itself by constant drills and exercises in the dark to meet conditions inevitable in war. The constant hand-to-hand combats incident to night attacks have brought the bayonet again into prominence as a weapon, and, though doubtless the use of the bayonet has been greatly exaggerated, the infantry, which was about to discard it, has changed its mind and a bayonet, longer and sharper than the one heretofore in use, has

been adopted, and a new system of bayonet exercises is being evolved."

"The Army has been well occupied during the year in improving its personnel and in adapting itself to conditions which the great war in the East has indicated as those under which it must operate in the future. While doing this, it cannot fail to note that there is no indication of a change in the military policy of our country or that our people are any more heedful of the lessons to be derived from the war closed by the peace of Portsmouth than they have been of the disasters attending that policy, if policy it can be called, in our own past history. The Army knows its weakness—none knows it better—and recognizes that, should Congress pursue the policy of trusting the national defense to hastily raised levies in times of future national danger as it has in the past, disaster may come. All the other lessons of the war just finished might be neglected almost with impunity, if our people would but heed the one that national honor and national success in war depend upon preparedness."

"To-day the President, if he desired to raise the Army to the one hundred thousand limit now authorized by law, has no other recourse than to depend upon the enlistment of 40,000 raw recruits, a process which in 1898 produced but 25,000 in three months. These are not matters known only to ourselves; the facts are spread upon the records for all men to read, and though we may fail to note them for our own good, we may rest assured that not one of our enemies has failed to note them with a view to our undoing should the opportunity occur."

PROVISION FOR POST SCHOOLS.

The following opinion of J.A. General Davis of the Army with regard to post schools is self-explanatory: "In the A.R. of 1904 a material change is made in respect to the administration of post schools. In the edition of 1901 an entire article is devoted to the subject, and provision is made for the establishment and maintenance of schools for enlisted men and for the children of officers, enlisted men, and civilians at places where no other educational advantages can be had. In the edition of 1904 very meager provision is made for schools; certain school material is authorized to be provided at public expense, but the material so provided is expressly declared to be for the use of enlisted men. The A.R. of 1904 contains no express prohibition as to the employment of extra duty men as teachers in schools for children, and G.O. No. 155, W.D., Sept. 21, 1905, expressly authorizes their employment. G.O. No. 155 is silent in reference to the purchase of text books and school material and authorizes, but does not require children's schools to be maintained. In view of the express authorization on the subject of extra duty pay which is contained in G.O. No. 155, I am of the opinion that the extra duty pay for teachers in post schools for the children of the classes therein described will constitute a proper charge against the appropriation for incidental expenses which is carried by the current act of appropriation for the support of the Army. It is greatly to be feared that the apparent conflict between the A.R. and the G.O., W.D., which has been indicated will furnish occasion for the disallowance of vouchers by the accounting officers. It is therefore suggested, if a definite policy in the matter of children's schools has been determined upon, that the Orders and Regulations be brought into harmony by the process of amendment. As a measure of precaution it is also suggested that the matter be presented to the House Committee on Appropriations, when the Army Appropriation bill is undergoing consideration in that body, with a view to such a modification of the language used in the clauses of appropriation relating to regular supplies and incidental expenses as will be calculated to make it clear that these appropriations may be used for the support of children's schools."

INFANTRY ATTACK.

In his book, "The Non-restrained Infantry Attack," published by Arnold Bopp, Zurich, Major Emil Tonderegger, of the Swiss General Staff, presents the following on the principles which should govern an attack:

1. The skirmish line should be in close connection along the whole fighting line; should be established or secured as early as the troops are formed for the attack, and should be maintained during the fighting through spontaneous and uninterrupted advance of reserves.

2. All parts of the skirmish line should be at full liberty to advance when they think it opportune, without any restraint, except that of the enemy's fire, and without other limit than the object of attack prescribed by the order of attack.

Lieut. Colonel Gertsch, who followed the Japanese army throughout the whole Russian-Japanese war, says that the Japanese offensive tactics were in accord with Major Tonderegger's principles. He says: "They covered the whole front with dense skirmish lines, even when they had to renounce for this all reserves. They advanced steadily, always with the firm will to be victorious. The fact that they might have to cross level ground or had to climb steep hills without cover was not taken into consideration. They were the masters of the terrain, and not subjected to it."

The principles laid down by Major Tonderegger are as simple as possible, and they are founded on a thorough acquaintance and full appreciation of all factors which influence the combat. Nevertheless, he gives the first place to the most important and decisive factor; the value of the man.

TRIBUTE TO REAR ADMIRAL REITER.

Accompanying a handsome portrait of Rear Admiral George C. Reiter, U.S.N., commanding the Philippine Squadron, which is published in Excelsior, a Manila illustrated journal, printed in Spanish, is a cordial tribute to that gallant officer, which is translated as follows:

"Here is one of the most distinguished and congenial figures of the high society of Manila, of whom it might be said that he has gained our consideration, not so much by his high rank and brilliant record in one of the most powerful navies of the world, as by the attractive phases of his character and his talented personality. Man of the world, of splendid enlightenment and most pleasant address, he has truly captivated all with whom he has come in touch, and there is nothing of his social life that does not speak his gentlemanliness and rectitude. Not long ago the sporting association of the capital, The Manila Jockey Club, elected him honorary president, bestowing this title on him at an animated fiesta, at which toasts were pledged expressive of extreme cordiality and friendship. The personality of the Admiral

finds an affectionate reception in all circles, American, Filipino and foreign. He is respected and beloved in the service to which he belongs, and enjoys therein an enviable reputation. At present he commands a division of the American Fleet stationed in these islands, having his quarters on board the Rainbow, in which he makes frequent voyages of inspection and study in the waters of the archipelago, enriching in this manner more and more the military science which is patrimonial of the American Navy and one of the most influential motives of its traditional glory. Excelsior is pleased to honor its pages with these informal lines, to do justice to the merits of Admiral Reiter at the time it publishes his photograph."

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Midshipman Robert S. Furber, U.S.N., and Miss Emily Moale Jenkins were married in St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal church, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 20. The bride, who is the oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Taylor Jenkins, entered with her father, by whom she was given away. She wore a gown of moire chiffon over white silk, trimmed with exquisite honiton lace, an heirloom in her family. Her ornaments were her great-grandmother's pearls. Her veil was caught with orange blossoms and she carried bride roses. Miss Judith Moale Jenkins, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. The best man was Mr. Pierce Powers Furber, of Northfield, Minn., brother of the groom. Mrs. Furber is related through her father and mother to the oldest and most prominent families in Maryland and Virginia. Midshipman Furber is also of Colonial ancestry. Among the presents received were a silver fruit bowl from the wardroom officers and a silver chafing dish and salver from the junior officers of the Massachusetts.

Col. J. H. Gilman, U.S.A., retired, and Mary Amelia McAlpine were married in New York city Dec. 16. The bride is the sister of Capt. and Mrs. E. H. C. Leutze, U.S.N.

Lieut. Ferdinand Williams, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Miss Sarah Rutledge Prioleau, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Prioleau, were married in Charleston, S.C., Dec. 27.

Miss Charlotte H. Rockwell, daughter of the late Capt. C. H. Rockwell, U.S.A., and niece of General Sherman, was married on Dec. 27 to Mr. Herman Lackman at Glendale, Ohio.

Miss Margaret E. McClellan, of Vineland, N.J., and Capt. Henry W. Carpenter, U.S.M.C., were married at Alexandria, Va., on Dec. 26, 1905. Mr. Moore Lathrop, of Richmond, Va., was the groom's attendant. Capt. and Mrs. Carpenter will go to Berryville, Va., for a few days to visit relatives of the groom. Upon their return they will reside in Washington, where the captain has been detailed to duty at the Naval Observatory.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Stedman Lamberton, daughter of Rear Admiral B. P. Lamberton, U.S.N., to Lieut. Richard D. La Garde, 24th U.S. Inf., took place at Washington, D.C., Dec. 26, at the Church of the Incarnation in the presence of a small company of relatives and close personal friends, the Rev. W. T. Snyder, the rector, officiating. The bride's only attendant was her sister, Miss Mary Lamberton, as maid of honor, and the brother of the bride, B. P. Lamberton, Jr., of Schenectady, N.Y., was best man. The ushers were Capt. R. R. Wallace, Jr., U.S.M.C.; Lieut. J. M. Loud, 28th U.S. Inf.; Asst. Paym. G. M. Adey, U.S.N., and Lieut. Mark Brooke, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A. The bride was escorted by her father, who, with the bridegroom and ushers, wore full uniform. The date of the wedding was hastened by Lieutenant La Garde being ordered to the Philippines, where the bride hopes to join him in the spring or next summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Zimmerman announce the marriage of their daughter, Helen Agnes Rouse, to Lieut. Frank Bettis Davis, 5th U.S. Inf., on Tuesday, Dec. 26, at Nyack, N.Y.

The wedding of Miss Carolia Merry, daughter of Capt. William Lawrence Merry, U.S. Minister to Nicaragua and Costa Rica, to Lieut. Samuel W. Bryant, U.S.N., stationed at Mare Island, Cal., took place at St. Luke's church, San Francisco, Dec. 18. Both bride and groom were unattended and the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Mr. Weeden, rector of St. Luke's church, was witnessed only by a few of the relatives and most intimate friends of the young couple. After the ceremony an informal reception was held at the Hotel Knickerbocker, where the bride and her sister, Miss Blanche Merry, have been staying since their arrival from the East a few weeks ago. The wedding was originally set for Aug. 19 last, and was to have taken place at Costa Rica. Lieutenant Bryant obtained a month's leave, but the quarantine of the Southern ports made it impossible for him to reach Costa Rica. Miss Merry came on to New York on a visit to her sister in that city, and it was thought the wedding would take place there before the expiration of Lieutenant Bryant's leave, but affairs of State prevented Captain Merry leaving Nicaragua at that time, and it was desired to delay the marriage until Capt. and Mrs. Merry could be present. This proved impossible after all, however, as they were unable to come to the United States at this time, and as the groom could not obtain another extended leave the wedding took place quietly in San Francisco. Lieut. and Mrs. Bryant are spending their honeymoon at Del Monte and upon their return will make their home in Vallejo, Cal., while the groom is attached to the Preble.

At Camp Vicars, Mindanao, Philippine Islands, at seven o'clock in the evening of Oct. 22, 1905, Elenor Jane Eckerson was married to 2d Lieut. Richard Wetherill, 19th U.S. Inf. The ceremony took place at the quarters of the bride's uncle, Capt. A. B. Foster, 19th U.S. Inf., Chaplain S. J. Smith officiating. Miss Beatrice Rebecca Bullong, of Chicago, acted as maid of honor, and Capt. James H. Bradford, 19th U.S. Inf., as best man. Miss Eckerson is truly an Army girl, her father being Capt. Theodore H. Eckerson, U.S.A., retired, her grandfather, Lieut. Col. Theodore J. Eckerson, U.S.A., retired, her maternal grandfather, Capt. Robert Armond, of Washington, a veteran of the Civil War. "Vicars," writes a correspondent, "has been the scene of so much hard campaigning that an Army wedding recalls the old days on the western frontier, when gallant men wooed and won fair maids in the intervals of Indian fighting. The post itself is like one of the old Army posts, miles from the railroad, miles from everywhere, dependent upon Army wagon and upon Government mules, getting its news of the busy world in terse telegrams, reading details later in papers that are six weeks old. And never, in days of old or in days present, was a sweeter bride. Never was hospitality more generously dispensed than by Capt. and Mrs. Foster. Never were young people given more sincere

good wishes. Never was the old shoe more happily thrown. Never did rice shower more generously."

A wedding of interest to Army people took place in Leavenworth, Kan., Dec. 21, when Mrs. Minnie C. Taylor and Mr. John Robertson, of Kansas City, were united in marriage. Mrs. Taylor is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Caldwell, of Leavenworth, and the mother of Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill, wife of Lieutenant Sherrill, of Fort Leavenworth. Mr. Robertson is president of the Inter-State bank of Kansas City. The marriage was celebrated in the parlor of the Caldwell home on North Broadway, the Rev. William N. Page officiating. The guests from the post, who were invited, were: Gen. and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, Major and Mrs. Eben Swift, Capt. and Mrs. James Normoyle, Capt. and Mrs. Ryan, 6th Cav.; Capt. and Mrs. Milton Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Hartman, Major and Mrs. R. W. McLaughry, of the Federal prison, and Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill.

The marriage of Miss Eleanore Gertrude Briggs and Lieut. Hiram Marshall Cooper, 10th U.S. Inf., was solemnized at noon on Dec. 20 at the quarters of Lieut. and Mrs. Raymond W. Briggs, at the Presidio of San Francisco. The wedding was a very quiet one, less than a dozen friends witnessing the ceremony. The young couple went east on their wedding journey, expecting to be gone three months, returning in time for a short visit at the Presidio before sailing for Lieutenant Cooper's station at Honolulu.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stanley Hungerford have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter Ida Rosa, to Major Hugh Douglas Wyes, Philippine Scouts, in Trinity church, Watertown, N.Y., at seven o'clock p.m., Jan. 18, 1906.

RECENT DEATHS.

Brig. Gen. John Campbell, U.S.A., retired, died on Christmas morning, 1905, at six o'clock, at his home at Cold Spring-on-the-Hudson, N.Y. He was born at Albany, N.Y., on Sept. 16, 1821, and received his education at that place. He was appointed in 1847 to the Medical Corps of the Army and immediately went to the front with the Army of Occupation of Mexico, serving on the staff and as trusted "friend and physician" of Gen. Winfield Scott. He participated in various Indian campaigns along the gradually extending frontiers of the Republic.

He was promoted to captain in 1852 and to major in 1861, which grade he held at the outbreak of the Civil War. He served with distinction throughout that war, receiving for faithful and meritorious services the brevets of lieutenant colonel and colonel and being assigned to most important positions, including that of medical director of Volunteers. He was the close, personal friend of many prominent generals of the Civil War, including Generals Grant, Sherman and Sheridan.

He was promoted to lieutenant colonel in 1877 and colonel in 1884, and was retired from active service on reaching the age limit the following year. His long, arduous and faithful service was rewarded subsequently when Congress passed the Act of April 23, 1904, which made him a brigadier general on the retired list. The family of General Campbell has always been noted for loyalty; his brother Archibald was a graduate of the Military Academy; his brother Duncan served as colonel and A.A.G. of Volunteers in the Civil War, and his eldest son Archibald is a captain of the Artillery Corps, U.S.A. After retirement General Campbell settled down at his beautiful home on the Hudson, where he remained until his death, the last to depart of a family distinguished in public and private life; descendants of a long line of Scottish ancestry.

He was a member of the St. Andrew's Society of the City of Albany, and president of the Aztec Society; also director of the National Bank of Cold Spring, N.Y., and vestryman of the Protestant Episcopal church of that village. He is survived by his widow, who was Mary Price, of Wilmington, Del., and six sons and two daughters, who, in the possession of such headquarters as the Hudson River home, formed an unusually united family. General Campbell was remarkable for energy and unselfish devotion to his duty and his kin. It was such as endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. Ever modest of his own personality, he was a tower of strength to all who came to him in trouble or doubt. His remarkable intellect and faculties were retained to the last. The funeral services were held at the Church of St. Mary's-in-the-Highlands on Thursday, Dec. 28, 1905, and as the remains were lowered into their final resting place in the family plot at Cold Spring, the guns at West Point, across the Hudson River, boomed out the general officers' salute.

Mr. Lanusse, the venerable chaplain of the French Military College of St. Cyr, whose death is reported, belonged to an old military family, one of whose members was General Lanusse, a companion in arms of Bonaparte, who died prematurely in Egypt. In 1854 the Abbé was made chaplain of the French army in the Crimea, being present at the siege of Sebastopol. He was also chaplain of the army in Italy in 1859-60, and of the army of Mexico and the hospitals on the road to Vera Cruz, 1862-67. He afterwards served in the same capacity in various military hospitals, and was a volunteer chaplain during the campaign of Mentana, 1867-68. In the Franco-German war he was successively chaplain of the 7th Army Corps on the Rhine, of the Army of the Loire and the East, and of the Army of Paris, up to Aug. 16, 1871. In the same month he was appointed chaplain to the great school at St. Cyr, an office which he has held ever since. The venerable priest was well known to nearly every officer in the French army. Colonel Thomas, in the *France Militaire*, describes him as a hero of duty, a veritable soldier-priest who had more chevrons than the oldest veteran and more glory than the bravest.

Capt. Thomas H. Wilson, 2d U.S. Inf., died at Fort Logan, Colo., on Dec. 25 of acute croupous pneumonia. Captain Wilson entered the Army as a private Sept. 24, 1878, in the 4th Cavalry, serving in that grade and as a corporal and sergeant to August, 1882. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the 2d Infantry in 1882. Was promoted first lieutenant in 5th Infantry Feb. 20, 1891, and reached his captaincy on July 1, 1898. Captain Wilson was assigned to the 2d Infantry Jan. 1, 1899, and was appointed commissary of his regiment on Nov. 3, 1904. He was born in Virginia April 7, 1858, and was a graduate of the American and German Institute, Baltimore, Md.

Comdr. William Herschell Allen, U.S.N., died on Dec. 26 at the Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa. Commander Allen was born on Nov. 9, 1856, in Galway, N.Y., and was appointed a cadet midshipman at the Naval Academy from New York on Sept. 27, 1872. He was promoted to the grade of ensign on Nov. 25, 1877; to lieutenant (junior grade) on July 14, 1884; to lieutenant on March 3, 1890, and to lieutenant commander on March 3, 1899. During the Spanish-American war he served on the battleship Oregon. After the war he served on board the

Oregon, Buffalo, Boston, in the Bureau of Equipment of the Navy Department, on board the Olympia, in command of the Vixen, as commandant of the naval station at Guantanamo, Cuba; in command of the Amphitrite, at the Boston Navy Yard and in the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department. He was promoted to be a commander on Nov. 23, 1904, and was on duty as inspector of ordnance in charge of the naval magazine at Fort Mifflin, Pa., at the time of his death.

Col. Orlando F. Middleton, custodian of Grant's Tomb on Riverside Drive, New York city, since it was built, died at Yorkville, Oneida county, N.Y., Dec. 21, from heart failure. Colonel Middleton during the Civil War served in the 57th New York Volunteers, and was in twenty battles and rose to the rank of colonel.

Mr. George R. Nazro, brother of Capt. Arthur P. Nazro, U.S.N., died Dec. 25. The deceased was also a brother-in-law of Lieut. John Downes, U.S.N., retired.

Lieut. Gen. Constantine Vikentievitch Tserpitkie, who commanded the 10th Army Corps of the Russian army in Manchuria, and was seriously wounded at the battle of Mukden, died on Nov. 28, at Cannes, where he was undergoing medical treatment.

Mary Buel Fehét, mother of Lieut. E. G. Fehét, U.S.A., and Major E. O. Fehét, Signal Corps, U.S.A., and grandmother of 1st Lieut. James E. Fehét, 9th U.S. Cav., died at Port Huron, Mich., Dec. 15, 1905, aged eighty-three.

Judge B. R. Abernethy, father of Capt. R. S. Abernethy, Art. Corps, U.S.A., died at San Antonio, Texas, Dec. 25.

Matthew Patterson Wood, consulting engineer, scientist and author, who died in New York city, Dec. 23, was, during the Civil War, superintendent of motive power of the United States railways, serving under Col. Herman Haupt. He was also confidential agent for Secretary Stanton in the same period. While serving in the Civil War he held a commission of major in the 1st U.S. Engineers (Vol.). He had been a Mason since 1857. He was seventy years of age, and a widow and a sister, Miss F. A. Wood, librarian of Vassar College, survive him.

The sudden death of Med. Insp. David Oldham Lewis, U.S.N., at Honolulu, on Dec. 16, was a distinct shock to his numerous friends throughout the Service. Mrs. Lewis, who survives him, is a daughter of the late Med. Insp. George W. Woods, U.S.N., so well known on the Pacific Coast. Medical Inspector Lewis was among the ablest of his corps, and his never-failing flow of spirits and genial manners insured him scores of friends in the Service and in civil life. He was, for some time, in charge of the Naval Hospital at Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Annie A. Haxtun, widow of the late Capt. Milton Haxtun, U.S.N., died at Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 27. She was the daughter of Gabriel Arnoux, whose father, Jean Baptiste Arnoux, served in the Revolutionary War, in the army of General Rochambeau. Three children survive her, Misses Adelaide and Sophie Kennett Haxtun, and Mr. Sutherland R. Haxtun. Captain Haxtun died in May, 1898.

PERSONALS.

Miss L. D. Biddle, sister of Major John Biddle, U.S.A., has been passing a few weeks at Atlantic City, N.J.

Mrs. French E. Chadwick, wife of Rear Admiral Chadwick, U.S.N., has returned to Newport, R.I., from a visit to New York.

Lieut. James R. Goodale, 22d Inf., will not return from the Philippines with his regiment, but will travel in India and Europe.

Pay Insp. George W. Simpson, U.S.N., and Midshipman W. A. Smead, were guests at the Grand Hotel, New York city, Dec. 25.

Mr. F. C. Van Vliet, son of Dr. F. C. Van Vliet, left Washington, D.C., on Dec. 26 to visit his parents at their home in Shrewsbury, N.J.

The general mess at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., was among the many organizations of the Army enjoying an elaborate menu on Christmas day.

Major and Mrs. Mason Carter, from the University of the South, Seawee, Tenn., will be at 105 Madison avenue, New York city, until April 1.

Lieut. and Mrs. Gregory C. Davison, U.S.N., are visiting the latter's mother, Mrs. F. M. Shepard, at her home, No. 2028 Columbia road, Washington.

Comdr. A. C. Almy, U.S.N., and Mrs. Almy will return to Washington, D.C., in January from a visit to Mrs. Knapp, mother of Mrs. Almy, in St. Louis, Mo.

Miss Stirling, daughter of Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, U.S.N., visited friends in Washington, D.C., during the past week, and returned to her home in Baltimore.

Lieut. William M. Graham, jr., 12th U.S. Cav., has left Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for the General Hospital at Washington Barracks, D.C., for treatment.

Misses Edith and Alice Miller, daughters of Commander Miller, U.S.N., and Mrs. Miller, entertained their young friends at luncheon on Tuesday, Dec. 26, in Washington, D.C.

Miss Mary Gardner, daughter of Mrs. Clinton Gardner, has been passing the holidays with her aunt and cousin, Mrs. and Miss Almy, at 1019 Vermont avenue, Washington, D.C., and has returned to her home in New York city.

Lieut. Comdr. John H. Gibbons, U.S.N., assumed the duties of American Naval Attaché in London on Dec. 27, succeeding Capt. Charles H. Stockton. Capt. Stockton and Mrs. Stockton will sail for New York on Dec. 30 on the Cunard line steamship Carmania.

Major J. M. Burns, U.S.A., on duty at the West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va., gave an interesting address at that place on Dec. 7. He gave a brief account of the westward movement of civilization after the Civil War, the crowding of the Indians from their hunting grounds, the destruction of the buffalo and other game which made it necessary for the Government to establish the "Indian agencies," and the corrupt practices of the small politicians selected as agents. He also described the Custer massacre and other Indian fights.

The 23d Battery of Field Artillery, U.S.A., on duty at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., issued quite an elaborate menu card for its Christmas dinner. On the outside on the stiff cover was a shell designed in red ink, with the gas check and time fuse, printed in yellow. Inside were the crossed cannons of the Artillery printed in gold on satin, representing a guidon, and a roster of the entire company in addition to the menu. The commissioned officers are Capt. John Conklin, 1st Lieut. L. E. Bennett and Clarence N. Jones, 2d Lieut. Matthew A. Cross and David McC. McKell. The top sergeant is Francis Parker.

Lieut. Frank B. Davis, U.S.A., registered at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York city, Dec. 24.

Miss Greeno, of Ohio, is on a visit to her brother, Midshipman Greeno, of the same State.

Major George S. Young, 18th U.S. Inf., has assumed command of the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Major Francis R. Shunk, U.S.A., from Jacksonville, Fla., and Capt. Henry G. Cole, U.S.A., from Washington, D.C., registered among the guests at Hotel Breslin, New York city, Dec. 24.

Lieut. Francis W. Honeycutt, Art. Corps, will be at West Point on Jan. 6, where he will perform some temporary duty, and will later proceed to Fort Adams, R.I., which is his regular station.

Comdr. Charles E. Fox, U.S.N., and Mrs. Fox have been passing the holidays in Washington, D.C., with Mrs. Beckwith and Miss Beckwith, the mother and sister of Mrs. Fox, at her home in N street, N.W.

Mrs. Moulton K. Johnson, wife of Surg. M. K. Johnson, U.S.N., will remain in Washington, D.C., with her parents, Comdr. and Mrs. Schroeder, for the holidays, going later to visit Dr. Johnson's relatives in Ohio.

The will of the late Col. Herman Haupt, an ex-officer of the Army, dated March 29, 1901, was filed Dec. 20 for probate. The principal beneficiaries are the six children of the testator, his grandchildren, and a niece. A bequest of 100 shares of stock in a nutrient company is made to Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth. Lewis M. Haupt is named executor.

Mrs. Greely, wife of Gen. A. W. Greely, U.S.A., gave a dinner in Washington, D.C., Dec. 20, and the guests included Miss Mary Southerland, Miss Eleanor Hoyt, Miss Adola Greely, Miss Rose Greely, Richard Hooker, Geary Townsend, Lieut. M. A. DeLaney, U.S.A., and John Nesmith Greely, who is at home from Yale for the Christmas holidays.

Mrs. Joseph B. Coghlan, wife of Rear Admiral Coghlan, U.S.N., and Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, wife of General Grant, U.S.A., will be the guests of honor of the United States Daughters of 1812 War, of which Mrs. William Gerry Slade is president, and which will give the annual luncheon, in honor of the Army and Navy of the United States, at Delmonico's, New York city, on Monday, Jan. 8, at 12:30 o'clock.

Major Herbert Parsons, who has succeeded to the office of chairman of the Republican County Committee, despite the opposition of ex-Governor Odell, is still an officer of the New York National Guard on the supernumerary list. He was formerly judge advocate on the staff of Gen. McCoskry Butt, of the 1st Brigade, when the latter command by orders of Governor Odell was disbanded July 1, 1901, and reorganized and General Butt and his staff rendered supernumerary. Major Parsons has received many congratulations upon his victory over the ex-Governor.

Miss Helen Gould sent the following message, on Dec. 25, from her home in Irvington on the Hudson to the enlisted men of the Navy gathered at the naval branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in Sands street, Brooklyn, for the annual Christmas celebration: "My Christmas greetings and best wishes for the men of the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps." The message was sent in acknowledgment of a steel engraving, "Christ and the Rich Young Man," sent as a Christmas offering of the men to Miss Gould.

A delightful little Christmas dinner was given on board the battleship Kentucky, now at the Newport Navy Yard, for the wives of the ward room officers. Imaginary wireless messages were received during the dinner and afforded no end of amusement to those present. The ward room was tastefully decorated with Christmas greens and flags of all nations, while the table was a mass of white pinks and ferns. Those present were: Capt. and Mrs. S. A. W. Patterson, Ensign and Mrs. E. P. Finney, Paymr. and Mrs. G. M. Stackhouse, Ensign and Mrs. John Grady, Mrs. Rorschach, Lieut. Hilary Williams and Surg. G. A. Lung.

By the terms of the will of the late Commodore William Henry Shock, U.S.N., dated May 13, 1903, and filed for probate, bequests as follows are made: \$400 to the Kelso Home for Orphans of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Baltimore; \$400 to the Home for the Aged of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Baltimore City; \$400 to the trustees of Broadway Methodist Episcopal Church, Baltimore, and \$400 to the trustees of Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Baltimore, for the use of Clifton Chapel, are to be paid out of money due from the Navy Mutual Aid Association, to which the deceased belonged. The real estate, cash and bonds, constituting the balance of the estate, are bequeathed specifically to relatives of the deceased.

At Fort Totten, N.Y., Christmas day was celebrated quietly, owing to the large number of officers on leave. The children's Christmas tree celebration took place at the officers' mess, and the little tots were made merry with many presents. On Dec. 22 the Y.M.C.A. had an informal opening of their new rooms in the post exchange building. There was singing by ladies and gentlemen from Flushing and elsewhere, augmented by recitations and music by enlisted talent at the post. The formal opening of the rooms will be held next month, when Miss Helen Gould will be present. Invitations have been received by the officers and ladies of the post to attend the review by General Chaffee of the 13th Regiment, Heavy Artillery, N.G.N.Y., to be held on Dec. 28. Mrs. John Findley, mother of Mrs. Cloke, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. H. E. Cloke, A.C.

Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Texas, arrived at Austin, Texas, Dec. 11, from San Antonio in the private car of Lieut. Col. Leroy Trice, vice-president and general manager of the International and Great Northern. He was met at the depot by Governor Lanham and his staff and escorted to the Driskill Hotel by Troop B, 1st Squadron of Texas Volunteer Cavalry. He later was taken to the capital to visit the various departments. He then returned to the Driskill Hotel, where he had dinner at seven o'clock with the Governor and his staff. The following officers of General Lee's staff were with him: Col. John Pitman, Major H. S. Wallace, Major O. J. Brown, Capt. S. B. Bootes and Capt. G. V. H. Moseley. The reception at the Driskill Hotel by the citizens of Austin was distinctly a military affair, brilliant and glittering. At nine o'clock sharp, all the officers of the Texas National Guard in Austin to attend the annual camp arrived and were escorted to the parlors, where they met General Lee and his staff. Governor Lanham and his staff were early on hand, and hundreds of ladies of the city were in attendance. The parlors were very tastefully decorated with palms and national colors, while electric lights made the rooms bright and glittering. An orchestra furnished very beautiful music. General Lee visited the camp of the State troops on Dec. 12.

A daughter was born to the wife of Paymr. Charles W. Eliason, U.S.N., at Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 22.

Mrs. Gilroy and Miss Gilroy, of Pennsylvania, are visiting their son and brother, Midshipman Gilroy, for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Hickey and Miss Hickey, of Kingston, N.Y., are spending the holidays with Midshipman Hickey, of the first class.

Mrs. Frank R. Keefer, wife of Major Keefer, surgeon, U.S.A., is at Jackson Sanatorium, Dansville, N.Y. Major Keefer returns from the Philippines about March 1.

Mr. Henry Sands, son of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Sands, of the Naval Academy, is visiting his parents for the holidays. Mr. Sands is employed with the Pennsylvania Railroad in Washington.

Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Fuller, 9th U.S. Cav., have rejoined at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., after a long visit in California. During the holidays their daughters, Lucille and Mildred, who are attending the Madam's School of the Sacred Heart Convent, will be at home with their parents.

First Lieut. Richard W. Buchanan, 23d U.S. Inf., is undergoing trial by G.C.M. at Governors Island, N.Y. The case has been delayed on account of the absence of witnesses. It is understood the charge is based on alleged intoxication.

Second Lieut. David R. Gump, 18th U.S. Inf., who was retired on Dec. 23 for disability incident to the Service, was born in Missouri May 19, 1880, and entered the Army as a private in the Coast Artillery June 11, 1901. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the 18th Infantry Oct. 28, 1902.

Asst. Paymr. Charles N. Wrenshall, U.S.N., according to the Norfolk Landmark, of Norfolk, Va., was arrested in that city Dec. 23, charged with disorderly conduct, and was fined \$5. It was brought out in Police Court that Paymaster Wrenshall created a disturbance in the Hotel Monroe by trying to get a loan from Mr. Spratley, the proprietor. He was taken into custody by Officer Hall. A report of the occurrence has been sent to Washington.

The Secretary of the Navy has appointed Prof. Nevil Monroe Hopkins of Rhode Island chief electrical engineer of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, at a compensation of \$16 a day. Professor Hopkins is a graduate of George Washington University, and for several years held the chair of electro-chemistry at that institution. He is employed by the Navy Department in connection with the proposed consolidation of electric plants at the various naval stations.

President Roosevelt has issued a pardon in the case of Paul H. McDonald, formerly first lieutenant, 10th U.S. Infantry. While serving with his regiment at Fort Lawton, Washington, Lieutenant McDonald was convicted by court-martial about a year ago of the charge of obtaining money under false pretences and sentenced to be discharged from the Army and to two years' confinement in the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. The pardon is based on the prisoner's previous good record.

"It is reported," says the Evening Post, of New York, "that charges of intoxication have been preferred against Capt. Arthur F. Curtis, of the 61st Company, Coast Artillery, on duty at the Presidio of San Francisco. Last spring Captain Curtis was tried by court-martial at Washington Barracks on charges of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, neglect of duty, and embezzlement. He was sentenced to be reduced fifteen files on the lineal list of captains of the Artillery Corps." Captain Curtis is a graduate from the U.S.M.A., class of 1885, and an honor graduate of the Artillery School. He stands at present No. 36 on the lineal list.

Troop E, 12th U.S. Cav., the Grey Horse Troop, at present commanded by Lieut. Geo. A. F. Trumbo, held an enjoyable Christmas dinner at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Dec. 25. A noted guest was Col. W. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill), the famous scout and showman, who is on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Clarence A. Stott, wife of Lieut. Stott, who is also on duty with Troop E. Colonel Cody, who is the soul of good humor and a most interesting personage, was extended many courtesies at the post and was in great demand. Colonel Cody, when serving the United States years ago as a Government scout during the Indian troubles, had many exciting experiences and rendered the most valuable services. This experience on the plains and his interesting travels give him a rare fund of anecdotes.

At a reception given by Mrs. Stevens, widow of Gen. I. I. Stevens, at Cresthaven, Mount Bowdoin, Dorchester, Mass., on December 27, the engagement of Miss Ella May Fuller and 1st Lieut. Oliver Stevens Eskridge, 27th U.S. Inf., was formally announced. Miss Fuller is a daughter of Mr. J. Roscoe Fuller, of Floral Park, N.Y. She is a member of the Century Theater Club of New York, and is a prominent Long Island club woman. Lieutenant Eskridge is a grandson of the late Gen. I. I. Stevens, and a son of the late Col. R. I. Eskridge, U. S.A. Among the guests were: Gen. Hazard Stevens, Mrs. Eskridge, wife of Col. R. I. Eskridge, Mrs. Bingham, and Miss Stevens, the son and daughters of the hostess, and Miss Elizabeth H. Soule, of Boston. Luncheon was served and the young people received the congratulations of many friends and relatives in Boston.

There was a large audience in the Middlesex Theater, Middletown, Conn., Dec. 25, to see the first production of a new one-act play, "Between Two Fires," by Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield, wife of Rear Admiral Crowninshield, U.S.N. The play tells a very dramatic story concentrated into about twenty minutes of action and was very well received. The scene takes place in the interior of the American breastworks near Fort Ticonderoga during the American Revolution. John Rodney, a corporal, and Buckstone, a quaint old Quaker private, are on guard with burning campfires as a signal, in conjunction with the playing of a patriotic national air, for reinforcements to cut off the expected retreat of the British. They are chafing under their inactivity when they are interrupted by the entrance of Purity Adams, a young American girl, who is the affianced of Rodney. The British soldiers had entered her home and a young officer had insulted her. She contrived to make her escape on horseback. While she is telling the story the British officer with a detail of soldiers arrives. Rodney strikes him, and is immediately placed under arrest. The British officer organizes a court-martial, and Rodney is sentenced to immediate death. Purity pretends that she is really pleased by the attentions of the British officer. To gain time she expresses a desire to dance for him. The British life player is ordered to furnish the music, and at Purity's request plays the patriotic air agreed upon as the signal for the American reinforcements.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. John R. McGinness, 6th U.S. Inf., at Manila, P.I., Dec. 12.

Capt. Richard T. Ellis, from Fort Adams, R.I., was a guest at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York city, Dec. 24.

The wife of Capt. Amos W. Kimball, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., gave birth to a daughter at St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 15.

A son, John S. Fair, jr., was born to Lieut. John S. Fair, 9th U.S. Cav., at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Dec. 22.

Capt. William H. Monroe, Art. Corps, U.S.A., who has been on the sick list at the General Hospital, Washington, D.C., is now fully recovered and able to perform duty.

Mrs. Raymond P. Rodgers, wife of Captain Rodgers, U.S.N., and her daughter, Miss Julia Rodgers, who have both recently returned from Europe, will pass the winter in Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Edward K. Masse, 7th U.S. Inf., on duty at Fort McDowell, Cal., is due at St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 16, where he has been detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the College of St. Thomas.

Major Edward Burr, U.S.A., and Mrs. Burr, gave an enjoyable dance Dec. 28 for young people at Washington Barracks, complimentary to their sons, Messrs. Edward and John Burr, who are home from college.

Col. Medorem Crawford, Art. Corps, U.S.A., made an inspection trip Dec. 21 with his staff of all the posts in Baltimore—Fort McHenry, Fort Carroll, Fort Smallwood, Fort Armistead and Fort Howard. The inspection was for the heavy ordnance and secondary batteries at the various fortifications.

The Christmas tree celebration held at Fort Adams Saturday afternoon, Dec. 23, for the little ones of the post, was a great success. Capt. John T. Geary, Art. Corps, had charge of the affair, and the tree and some of the presents thereon were furnished through the efforts of the officers and their wives.

Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson, U.S.N., lately in command of the Tacoma, has returned to Washington, where his family resides. Commander Nicholson was relieved by Comdr. James T. Smith, U.S.N., who, until now, has been in command of the Newport. Commander Nicholson will be placed on waiting orders and will probably be detailed for duty in the Navy Department, where he is very familiar with the duties of the various bureaus.

Mrs. J. I. McMullen and her sister, Miss Alice Bruce, who came West from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to be present at the wedding of their sister, Miss Charlotte E. Bruce, to 1st Lieut. Herbert C. Gibner, Asst. Surg., U.S.A., have been guests at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, for the past month. Mrs. McMullen expects to return to Fort Ethan Allen the first of the year to join her husband, Lieut. J. I. McMullen, 15th Cav., U. S.A.

Lieut. Col. John S. Loud, U.S.A., retired, announces that after six years as manager of the American Surety Company of New York, in Washington, D.C., he has severed his connection with that company and has associated myself with the National Surety Company of New York, and in company with Col. J. T. Kirkman, of the Army, retired, he will hereafter devote himself to the interests of this last named company.

Miss Helen Ffolke gave a dinner in Washington, D.C., Friday evening, Dec. 22, and her guests included Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Albert L. Key, Mrs. Maus, Col. George Barnett, U.S.M.C.; Comdr. A. E. Culver, U.S.N., and Miss Isabel Hagner. Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Ffolke and Miss Ffolke have recently returned to their home on Massachusetts avenue from a prolonged stay abroad. They are still in mourning and entertain only in the most informal way.

Lieut. Col. William M. Black, Corps of Engineers, U. S.A., stationed at Portland, Me., has received a handsome new motor boat to be used in Government service. She is 67 feet over all, 14 feet beam and 4 feet draught. She is fitted with two Standard gasoline engines of twenty-five horsepower each, and is lighted by electricity. She has also a complete heating system of the hot water type. The vessel is substantially built, being intended for rough water service. She has roomy cabins, with accommodations for six persons, while the crew's space is fitted for four.

A jolly house party was given during the Christmas holidays by Lieut. and Mrs. H. L. Landers, at their home at Fort Mott, N.J., where they have recently gone from the Presidio of San Francisco, the occasion being a family reunion, the first in many years. The guests were Mrs. James Ryland, mother of Mrs. Landers; Mrs. Henry A. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Davenport and Mr. Charles Landers, all of New York. Much merriment was occasioned Christmas eve by the trimming of a large tree for little Jim, son of the host and hostess. A card party was one of the entertainments given in honor of the guests.

Among those taking part in a costume ball, representing "Alice in Wonderland," given by the British Ambassador and Lady Durand, in Washington, D.C., Dec. 22, were Misses Harriet and Mary Southerland, daughters of Comdr. W. H. H. Southerland, U.S.N., and Miss Shelby Converse daughter of Rear Admiral George A. Converse, U.S.N. Miss Harriet Southerland and Miss Shelby Converse, both took the part of Alice, dressed in children's frocks, and Miss Mary Southerland represented a lobster, in a gown of red chiffon festooned with seaweed and tiny imitation lobsters. The beautiful ballroom of the Embassy and the broad hall with its high stairway were hung with Christmas greens, and an air of Yuletide cheer pervaded the mansion.

At Fort Sheridan, Ill., there appears to have been a general exodus for the holiday season. Lieut. C. M. Seaman, A.C., is visiting friends and relatives in Philadelphia and Washington for ten days. Capt. William Weigel has gone to New Jersey to spend the holidays, and Doctor Richardson is visiting his home in Cleveland, O. Doctor Rietz will also go home for the holidays. Major Howe will be absent for two months and will visit his home at Lancaster, Pa. Lieut. O. S. Eskridge is in New York city. Lieut. C. S. Donavin at Columbus, O., and Lieut. J. M. Hobson left the post Saturday to visit Washington. Lieut. R. G. Peck and Lieut. T. W. Brown are visiting in Highland Park, Ill. Mrs. Malone entertained several of the young people at Fort Sheridan Christmas eve, and Captains Keller and Macnab gave a very pretty tea Christmas afternoon. Mrs. Keller received the guests, assisted by Mrs. Gracie and Miss Eskridge. Lieut. J. S. Hammond, A.C., gave a dinner party at the club Friday night. The children's entertainment given at the club Thursday night proved to be a decided success. Miss Gertrude Malone as Fairy Queen did particularly well. Christmas day passed off unusually quietly at this post. The different messes furnished very elaborate dinners.

Gen. Amos S. Kimball, U.S.A., was among the guests at Hotel Breslin, New York city, Dec. 28.

Second Lieut. Homer E. Lewis, 30th U.S. Inf., is to be tried by G.C.M. for absence without leave.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. William C. Asserson, U.S.N., at Washington, D.C., Dec. 10.

Capt. A. McCrackin, U.S.N., who has been at Fairfield, Iowa, has been ordered to Mare Island, Cal., for duty as captain of that yard.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., has arrived in Washington, D.C. He has been relieved from further duty with the Massachusetts militia.

Comdr. Walter McLean, U.S.N., and Mrs. McLean are passing the holidays with Mrs. Jarvis, the mother of Mrs. McLean, at Towanda, New York State.

Lieut. and Mrs. G. E. Price, 10th U.S. Cav., are rejoicing over the arrival of a boy at their home at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Tuesday morning, Dec. 19.

Gen. Horace Porter will be the guest of the Secretary of State and Mrs. Root for the diplomatic reception at the White House and Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid will visit Capt. and Mrs. Cowles, U.S.N.

Miss Ella M. Thompson, who died of pneumonia at Washington, D.C., Dec. 28, was the daughter of the late Capt. Egbert Thompson, U.S.N., and sister of the wife of Major Edward Lloyd, U.S.A., retired.

Capt. Richard T. Ellis, Art. Corps, U.S.A., has assumed command of the 110th Company, C.A., at Fort Adams, R.I. Lieut. W. C. Metcalf, U.S.A., has succeeded Captain Ellis as quartermaster at the fort.

Lieut. Comdr. Montgomery Meigs Taylor, U.S.N., has been assigned to the command of the second torpedo flotilla, attached to the North Atlantic Squadron, and has already taken over the duties of his new command.

Comdr. J. M. Bowyer, U.S.N., commanding the cruiser Columbia, which has just completed a record run to Colon, Panama, was in Washington, D.C., Dec. 25, on a few days' leave. He is at the Mendota. The Columbia is at Philadelphia, Pa.

Dental Surg. John A. McAlister, U.S. Army, and Mrs. McAlister, are spending the holidays in New York with relatives at 107 East Sixteenth street, and expect to leave on Jan. 6 for Philadelphia and Washington, D.C., and thence to Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

Secretary and Mrs. Taft had all their family with them Dec. 25 at their home in Washington, including Robert Taft, from his school at Watertown, Conn.; Miss Helen Taft, who attends the Cathedral School, and Master Charles Taft, who goes to the Force Public School in this city.

Second Lieut. Fred H. Turner, 23d Inf., has left Madison Barracks, N.Y., for Fort Porter, N.Y., to relieve the officers of the 1st Infantry, in charge of the supply departments there, to date Dec. 31, 1905, with a view to enabling all officers and enlisted men of the battalion of the 1st Infantry to proceed to the Philippines.

The United Service Gazette says: "Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Gibbons, U.S.N., has been appointed American Naval Attaché in London in place of Capt. C. H. Stockton, who is ordered home. Captain Stockton has many friends this side of the Atlantic, and his departure will be much regretted."

Mrs. May Banks-Stacey, wife of the late Col. M. H. Stacey, U.S.A., and mother of Major Cromwell Stacey, Philippine Scouts, has taken quarters for the winter at the Hotel Fredonia, Washington, D.C. Mrs. Stacey will receive with Mrs. J. V. D. Bruner, 647 East Capitol street, on New Year day.

Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Chaffee, who have leased their K street house in Washington, D.C., for the season and are now at the Arlington, preparatory to going to California to live permanently, entertained a family party Dec. 25, consisting of Capt. and Mrs. Hamilton, Miss Chaffee, and Adna Chaffee, jr.

Among the lawyers who made speeches at the banquet given by the staff of the State Superintendent of Elections in New York city on Dec. 19, in honor of Superintendent George W. Morgan, were Mr. Morgan, Attorney General Mayer, of New York State, and Mr. George Hiram Mann, formerly a naval cadet.

Capt. George E. McConnell, master of the revenue cutter William Windom, has been absent from his ship on sick leave for several days past, and appeared before a medical examining board in Washington, D.C., Dec. 28, for examination. During Captain McConnell's absence the Windom has been under the command of Lieutenant Blake, executive officer of the ship.

Paymr. George M. Lukesh, U.S.N., on duty on the Asiatic Station, says the New York Tribune, will be brought before a naval court-martial or permitted to resign. He is charged with serious misconduct and the allegations are supported with affidavits from Americans in Yokohama, Japan. Paymaster Lukesh is at present at Cavite. He was appointed from Ohio March 17, 1898, and reached his present grade Sept. 28, 1902.

Capt. John Overpinsky, who was in command of the Russian battleship Poltava in Port Arthur during the recent war with Japan, arrived in San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 28, on the liner Coptic. When the Poltava was sunk by Japanese shells Captain Overpinsky was taken prisoner and for many months was held in Japan. He said that his enforced stay in Japan was made pleasant in every way by the Japanese. He is now on his way to St. Petersburg.

A trophy received some time since from Brig. Gen. John R. McGinness, U.S.A., from the Philippines, which is very highly prized by the 69th N.G.N.Y., is a twelve-pounder bronze field piece, made in Barcelona, Spain, in 1774. It will occupy a prominent place in the new armory. General McGinness had the words, "Fugh Au Balla," stamped on the muzzle of the piece, which, despite its age, could "clear the way" to good effect in a riot.

The Army Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association of the city of New York added to the holiday cheer in the various forts stationed in this harbor by special entertainments and by attractively decorated resorts. At Fort Wadsworth there were beautiful Christmas trees with gifts for every man on the post. A professional entertainment was given to the Signal Corps men at Fort Wood; also one of the same character at Fort Schuyler. At Governors Island a large party of young men from Brooklyn entertained the soldiers by a novel musical program.

Col. Butler D. Price, 16th U.S. Inf., who was retired Dec. 26, 1905, with the rank of brigadier general upon his own application after forty years' service, served during the Civil War as a lieutenant and captain in the 2d Pennsylvania Cavalry from Dec. 6, 1861, to Jan. 5, 1865. He was appointed second lieutenant in the 4th U.S. In-

fantry May 11, 1866; was promoted first lieutenant Nov. 25, 1873; captain, Sept. 17, 1886; major, March 2, 1899; lieutenant colonel, March 3, 1901, and colonel, 16th Infantry, Oct. 18, 1902.

Rear Admiral Henry N. Manney, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, sent the wireless message, "Merry Christmas," from Washington, D.C., on Christmas day, to every wireless telegraph station under the control of the Navy. It was both a message of his good will to the men who have assisted him in making the system a success and also a test of the sending and receiving powers of the various stations.

Though it is contrary to our rule to publish anonymous communications of any sort, we publish the following which comes without signature, as it appears to be harmless in any case: "Even a strict quarantine, without its being broken, is no impediment where live Army people are concerned. This was clearly apparent when Colonel Hall, of the 18th Infantry arranged for special apparatus to be installed in Pope Hall, at Fort Leavenworth, so that Chaplain Axton, who is in quarantine with diphtheria, might address the children of the garrison who were assembled for their annual Christmas treat. Two immense megaphones were suspended over the audience and connected to two extra strong telephone receivers and a pair of fine transmitters were put through the window at the chaplain's quarters. The whole apparatus was charged by especially heavy batteries. At a given signal the Colonel announced to the immense crowd that had gathered for the exercises that the chaplain, who is a great favorite, could not be present, but that he had arranged for him to talk to the children. The chaplain's voice was clearly recognized as he extended greetings to the children and told them a suitable Christmas story. Beside this unique feature the whole entertainment was a huge success. The tree was most beautifully decorated and was lighted by myriad little electric bulbs. Santa Claus was there and assisted genial Capt. George W. Martin in distributing the prizes. At the close of the entertainment the children sent a representative to place a fine Karpen library chair on the porch of the quarantine quarters. Miss Hall and the other ladies deserve great credit for the splendid manner in which they carried out the plans for so many children."

Officers of the 7th U.S. Infantry who arrived on the transport Thomas at San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 13, from Manila, were the following: Col. D. Corman, Major E. E. Hardin, Capt. C. S. Farnsworth, C. G. French, V. A. Caldwell, W. S. McBroom, A. T. Owenshine, B. J. Tillman, J. J. Toffey and G. S. Turner, 1st Lieuts. J. B. Allison, G. W. Stuart, W. B. Elliott, F. L. Davidson, C. F. Leonard, J. R. Kelly, 2d Lieuts. W. F. C. Jepson, W. N. Campbell, Van H. Denny, E. H. Pearce, L. I. Samuelson, C. S. Bendel, A. Gilmore, J. F. Franklin, F. B. Alderdice, D. W. Strong, W. R. Scott and J. C. Moore. Other passengers included the following officers and the families of officers: Lieut. J. W. Beacham, jr., Sig. Corps; Lieut. C. Y. Brownlee, Med. Dept.; Lieut. J. A. Brockman, 17th Inf.; Lieut. J. M. Coffin and Lieut. J. A. Clark, Med. Dept.; Lieuts. H. E. Clearman, F. M. Conklin and wife and child, and L. E. Caulfield, Philippine Scouts; Lieut. J. L. De Witt, 20th Inf.; Capt. C. E. B. Flag, Lieut. J. D. Pife and wife, and Lieut. J. W. Grissinger, Med. Dept.; Lieut. O. B. Grimm, Sig. Corps; Major W. G. Gambrell, Pay Dept.; Capt. W. R. Grove, Sub. Dept.; Major R. L. Hirst, 29th Inf.; Capt. C. D. V. Hunt, Q.M. Dept.; Lieut. E. D. Kilbourne, Med. Dept.; Capt. S. M. Kochersperger, 2d Cav.; Capt. W. F. Lewis, Med. Dept.; Contract Surgeon Lewis, Med. Dept.; Contract Surg. J. F. Leeper and wife, Lieut. G. M. Lee, 7th Cav.; Lieut. C. H. Loop, 13th Inf.; Contract Surg. J. R. Mount and wife, Lieut. R. L. Moseley, Philippine Scouts, and wife; Contract Surg. J. Pinquard and wife, Lieut. L. W. Prunty, 1st Cav.; Lieut. W. A. Powell, Med. Dept.; Capt. H. W. Stamford, Sig. Corps; Lieut. E. M. Talbot, Med. Dept.; Major J. V. White and Capt. Geo. W. Van Deusen, Art. Corps; Major H. D. Wise, Philippine Scouts; Lieut. E. M. Zell, 7th Cav.; Mrs. F. Baker and child, Mrs. C. L. Brownlee, Daniel Corman, jr.; Mrs. V. A. Caldwell, Mrs. W. B. Elliott and two children, Mrs. C. S. Farnsworth, Master Farnsworth, Mrs. C. G. French, Miss Marion French, Mrs. C. E. B. Flag and infant, Miss Flagg, Mrs. C. L. Foster and children, J. G. Gilkerson, Mrs. E. D. Kilbourne and child, Mrs. F. G. Leonard and child, Mrs. W. F. Lewis and child, Mrs. G. M. Lee and child, Mrs. C. H. Loop, Mrs. U. S. McBroom, Mrs. L. W. Prunty and child, Mrs. W. A. Powell and Mrs. D. W. Strong. When three days out from Nagasaki the Thomas ran into a gale Nov. 26 and this excited apprehension among some of the passengers, as just before the vessel left Manila some "seer" predicted that the vessel would go down on that date. No damage was done by the storm and this was the only bad weather the vessel encountered.

THE ARMY.

S.O. DEC. 28, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The leave granted Capt. Clarence J. Manly, asst. surg., is extended one month.

Major Henry L. Ripley, General Staff, will report to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for duty as assistant to the chief of staff of that division.

Major Harry Taylor, C.E., is assigned to temporary duty in the office of the Chief of Engineers.

First Lieut. Gilbert M. Allen, 19th Inf., to report to commanding general, Department of California, for duty.

The resignation by Lieut. Col. Benjamin Alvord, military secretary, of his commission as captain of Infantry only, is accepted.

The resignation by major Eugene F. Ladd, military secretary, of his commission as captain of Cavalry only, has been accepted.

CHANGES IN REGULATIONS.

G.O. 207, DEC. 15, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

119. [Provides an award of \$50 for delivery of deserters by a civilian, to be paid by Q.M. and reported to the deserter's commander.]

736. [Allows civilians traveling under orders cost of travel and transfers between railroad stations (not exceeding 50 cents each); cost of double berth or seat in parlor car and stateroom on boat; \$3 a day for meals en route and \$3 for meals and lodgings at place of duty.]

1142. The baggage to be transported at public expense, including mess chests and personal baggage, upon change of station will not exceed the following weights:

A. In the field or temporary change of station; B. permanent change of station.

Rank	A—lbs.	B—lbs.
Lieutenant general	1,500	15,000
Major general	1,000	10,500
Brigadier general	700	8,400
Field officer	200	2,000
First lieutenant, contract surgeon and contract dental surgeon	150	5,100
Second lieutenant and veterinarian	150	4,500
Non-commissioned officers above grade 17, Par. 9		1,500
Civilian employees of the classified service transferred for the good of the Service		1,500

These allowances are in excess of the weights trans-

ported free of charges under the regular fare by public carriers. They may be reduced pro rata by the commanding officer, if necessary, and may, in special cases be increased by the War Department on transports by water.

Shipments of officers' allowance of baggage will in all cases be made at carrier's risk, including those over roads where tariffs provide for extra charge therefor, unless the officer files written authority with the shipping quartermaster to ship his entire baggage released. An officer detailed for duty in a foreign country as a military attaché is entitled to transportation of professional books and papers and the number of pounds of personal baggage specified in the table above.

1166. When clothing is required, a requisition enumerating the articles needed by each man will be prepared by the company or detachment commander on the prescribed form. This requisition, approved by the commanding officer, will be sent to the quartermaster, who will enter thereon the quantities which can be actually supplied, prepare the clothing for issue, return the original requisition to the company or detachment commander, abstract the requisition on the prescribed form, and send due notice when the clothing is ready for issue.

From the original requisition, when returned, the company or detachment commander will compute and enter thereon the money value of the articles to be issued to each man and will then abstract the requisition on the prescribed form. This abstract, receipted, after comparison and verification with the one prepared by the quartermaster, will be turned over to him when the clothing leaves his storehouse. When the transfer takes place items will be checked against the requisition and, when practicable, will be placed in barrack bags supplied by the organization and tagged with numbers corresponding to the page numbers of the requisition.

Issues to individuals will be made by the commander of the organization or other commissioned officer representing him, who will certify upon the prescribed forms that the articles specified on the requisition have all been issued in accordance therewith.

With the least delay practicable the commander of the organization will cause the money value of the issue to each man to be entered on his clothing account, and after certifying on the prescribed form that these charges have been made and that the signatures of the soldiers upon the clothing accounts have been witnessed by a commissioned officer, will transmit to the quartermaster the form bearing his certificate and that of the witnessing officer.

The abstract prepared by the company or detachment commander, properly certified and receipted, will be the voucher for dropping clothing from the return. The retained voucher of the quartermaster will consist of (a) the abstract prepared by him, the name of the receipting officer being written in and witnessed; (b) the copy of the requisition which has remained in his possession; (c) the certificate of the witnessing officer and of the company or detachment commander.

1167. At ungarrisoned or isolated stations where it is impracticable to have the issue witnessed as required by Par. 1166, the men will receipt for the clothing on the original and duplicate copies of the requisition, which will become vouchers to the returns of the issuing officer when accompanied by his certificate that the money value of the articles issued has been charged on their clothing accounts or that he has notified the proper officer to make such charge.

1388. Any enlisted man, not retired, may deposit his savings with any paymaster in sums not less than \$5, the same to remain so deposited until final payment on discharge. The paymaster will furnish the depositor with a book in which each deposit, with name of depositor, date, place and amount, in words and figures, will be entered in the form of a certificate, signed by the paymaster and company commander. The transfer, pledge, or sale of deposit books is prohibited. The company commander will keep in the soldier's record an account of every deposit made by the soldier, and after each regular payment he, and all officers having charge of detachments of enlisted men at date of deposit, will transmit to the Paymaster General, through the paymaster with whom the deposit is made, a list of names of depositors, showing in each case the date, place and amount of deposit, and name of paymaster receiving the same. Each report will be restricted to, and will include only deposits with a single paymaster on a given date. These lists, before transmittal, will be examined and compared with the record of deposits on the company or detachment book and the deposit book of the soldier, and attesting officers will see that the names correspond exactly with the names as borne on the rolls. Should a soldier who has made a deposit be transferred or desert, the fact will be promptly reported direct to the Paymaster General by the officer in command of the company or detachment to which he belongs. In case of transfer his descriptive list will be made to exhibit the date and amount of each deposit. There is no objection to deposits being made by Indian and Philippine Scouts and Porto Rico provisional troops.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. C. BATES, Major Gen., Act. Chief of Staff.

CHANGE OF STATION.

G.O. 209, DEC. 23, 1905, WAR DEPT.

1. The following organizations are hereby designated for service in the Philippine Islands: The 1st Infantry, the 2d Infantry, the 6th Battalion of Field Artillery, consisting of the 8th Battery and the 13th Battery, F.A.

The 1st Infantry will be reported to the commanding general, Department of the East, at New York city, in time to sail from that port for Manila, P.I., on Feb. 1, 1906.

The 2d Infantry and the 6th Battalion of Field Artillery will be reported to the commanding general, Department of California, at San Francisco, Cal., in time to sail from that port for Manila, P.I., on Feb. 1, 1906.

The horses of the field batteries, with one officer and a suitable number of men to care for the animals, will be reported to the commanding general, Dept. of the Columbia, in time to sail from Seattle, Wash., for Manila, on Feb. 1, 1906. The guns and other Artillery material will accompany the batteries via San Francisco.

With a view of filling the ranks of the outgoing organizations with men who, on the dates of sailing, will have at least two years and three months to serve, discharges, re-enlistments and transfers will be carried out under the direction of department commanders, as far as practicable, as provided in G.O. 144, W.D., Sept. 2, 1904, for the 21st Infantry.

The requirements of Par. II, Circular 41, W.D., Aug. 25, 1906, will be carefully observed in each instance.

2. The following changes in stations of troops serving in the United States are hereby ordered:

The 2d Battalion, 25th Infantry, from Fort Reno, O.T., to station at Fort Bliss, Tex., relieving the 1st Battalion, 29th Infantry, which will proceed to and take station at Fort Logan, Colo.

One battalion of the 4th Infantry, to be selected by the department commander, from Fort Thomas, Ky., to Forts Wayne and Brady, Mich., the battalion headquarters and two companies to take station at Fort Wayne, and the remaining two companies to take station at Fort Brady.

The 12th and 19th Batteries, F.A., from duty in the Department of the Colorado, to take station at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

The movements of troops herein directed will be timed as follows:

The battalion of the 25th Infantry from Fort Reno, Oklahoma Territory, to leave for Fort Bliss, Tex., so as to arrive at the latter post by Jan. 18, 1906.

The battalion of the 29th Infantry at Fort Bliss will be moved after the arrival of the battalion of the 25th Infantry so as to arrive at Fort Logan, Colo., prior to the departure of the 2d Infantry from that station, as heretofore directed in this order.

The companies of the battalion of the 4th Infantry at

Fort Thomas, Ky., will be sent to Forts Wayne and Brady, Mich., respectively, so as to arrive at those stations prior to the departure of the battalions of the 1st Infantry designated for Philippine service.

The 12th and 19th Batteries, Field Artillery, will be sent from Fort Douglas, Utah, so as to arrive at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., March 1, 1906.

3. Division and department commanders will by concert of action arrange the details of these movements and will promptly report hours of departure and arrival and strength of commands by telegraph to the Military Secretary of the Army.

G.O. 208, DEC. 23, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Describes boundaries of lands reserved for the purposes of a military telegraph, at Keystone, Alaska.

CIRCULAR 66, DEC. 27, 1905, WAR DEPT.

Publishes a decision from the Treasury Department upon the question as to whether Par. 165, A.R., 1904, authorizes the transportation at Government expense of the remains of Pvt. Albert Laste, 29th Battery, F.A., killed at Fort Riley during the encampment of the 29th Battery for instructions in Artillery practice, and other questions relative to the burial of enlisted men. After quoting regulations on the subject, Comptroller Tracewell says: "The Army Regulations supra contemplate the burial of enlisted men who die within the limits of the United States at the nearest military post or national cemetery or at the place of death, except that the remains of such soldiers as are killed in battle, as well as those who die outside the limit of the United States, may, if desired by relatives, be transported to the home of the deceased for burial. I know of no authority of law or regulation for the shipment of the remains of deceased soldiers to their homes at the request of relatives except the law supra, and that contemplates an indirect rather than a direct expense by the United States, providing as it does for the reimbursement of expenses incurred by individuals of the burial and transportation of the remains of officers and soldiers coming within its provisions. The commanding officer of a post or regiment, in case of the death of a soldier, would not be authorized to refuse a coffin or casket issued by the Quartermaster's Department, and use the allowance of \$35.00 towards the purchase of a more expensive one from private sources. He should use the coffin or casket on hand and issued by the Quartermaster's Department. I am of opinion that under the circumstances stated transportation at Government expense of the remains of Private Laste is not authorized."

G.O. 37, DEC. 20, 1906, ATLANTIC DIVISION.

I. G.O. Nos. 9 and 10, c.s., these headquarters, are revoked.

II. The practice season with small arms for troops stationed in Porto Rico is announced as follows: 1. The regular season, from Jan. 1 to March 31, inclusive. 2. The supplementary season, during such month as may be designated by the commanding officer, District of Porto Rico.

III. G.O. No. 30, c.s., these headquarters, are so modified as to direct that the post schools for enlisted men, and the schools for non-commissioned officers, in the District of Porto Rico, be held during the period from April 1 to Aug. 31.

By command of Major General Wade:

JOHN B. KERR, Col., General Staff, Chief of Staff.

CIRCULAR 52, DEC. 19, 1905, ATLANTIC DIVISION. Invites the attention of all concerned to Par. 3, Cir. 28, W.D., Washington, Aug. 1, 1906.

CIRCULAR 51, DEC. 18, 1905, ATLANTIC DIVISION.

It appears from correspondence that the intent of G.O. 122, W.D., 1906, in regard to changes in powder charges is not being carried out. In accordance with the terms of this order no changes in powder charges are authorized excepting in the one case in which the charges are greater than those stated in Section 14 of the order, and these reductions in charges are limited to those which are to be used in the practice firing, and should only be made immediately prior thereto. Any loose powder resulting from these reductions will be disposed of as directed by Cir. No. 12, W.D., Sept. 28, 1903. The opening of cartridge storage cases containing powder which is not to be used immediately in practice, and the changes in the weights of powder charges put up for one zone to make them available for another, are not authorized.

By command of Major General Wade:

JOHN B. KERR, Col., Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 58, DEC. 21, 1905, NORTHERN DIVISION.

This order states that sick report books are not in the majority of organizations made out in accordance with the directions, and instructions are issued that the books be made out according to direction in the report of the inspector general.

G.O. 72, NOV. 11, 1905, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Capt. Charles E. Hepburn, Signal Corps, having reported at these headquarters, is announced as chief signal officer of the department, relieving Capt. Henry W. Stamford, Signal Corps.

G.O. 73, NOV. 15, 1905, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Capt. William L. Geary, C.S., having reported, is announced as chief commissary of the department, with station in Manila, relieving Capt. Frank A. Cook, C.S.

G.O. 74, NOV. 17, 1905, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Gives instructions relative to securing names of all enlisted men who have deserted from their commands, while serving in the Philippine Islands, and have not surrendered nor have been apprehended.

G.O. 75, NOV. 21, 1905, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Directs C.O. of all posts and stations to devote particular attention to measures for securing a greater familiarity on the part of all officers and men with the roads, trails and military and material resources of the country surrounding their respective garrisons. This result will be accomplished by supplementing any scouting or field service at present required by frequent and extended practice marches by troops or companies whenever conditions permit, or by detachments of the maximum strength practicable.

The parties will always be commanded by an officer and each one should remain out at least a week, arrangements being made to send out a fresh party as soon as one returns to the garrison. Stations garrisoned by four or more companies will have at least two parties constantly out and those with a smaller garrison at least one. Detailed instructions bearing on the above are given in the order.

G.O. 35, NOV. 1, 1905, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

First Lieut. Gordon Johnston, Signal Corps, is announced as acting chief of ordnance office of the department, relieving Capt. F. R. McCoy, 3d Cav., aide-de-camp.

By command of Brigadier General Buchanan:

J. R. WILLIAMS, Military Secretary.

G.O. 36, NOV. 13, 1905, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

Co. H, 19th Inf., from Cudarang to Parang, for station. A detachment from the 43d Co., Philippine Scouts, will be sent to occupy the block house at Cudarang.

G.O. 57, NOV. 21, 1905, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

Revokes G.O. No. 52, c.s., these headquarters, relating to Major John C. Gresham.

G.O. 56, NOV. 21, 1905, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

Amends Par. 2, G.O. 53, c.s., these headquarters, so as

to announce 1st Lieut. George H. Shields, jr., battalion adjutant, 12th Inf., as assistant to the military secretary of the department.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Leave for one month, to take effect Dec. 24, 1905, is granted Brig. Gen. C. C. Carr. (Dec. 20, D.D.)
Brig. Gen. J. F. Bell, U.S.A., commandant of the Infantry and Cavalry School, Signal School and Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., announces Dec. 19 that 2d Lieut. Frederick Mears, 5th Cav., is aide-de-camp on his staff.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Post Q.M. Sergt. Otto Kraatz, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., will be sent to Fort Reno to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. James R. Gillespie, who will be sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty. (Dec. 21, W.D.)
Post Q.M. Sergt. George W. Mack, now at No. 3616 Dearborn street, Chicago, will report at Fort Niobrara, Neb., for duty. (Dec. 21, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Frank Brown, now on temporary duty at Fort Apache, upon the return of Post Q.M. Sergt. George R. Kitchen from furlough will be sent to Fort Walla Walla, Wash., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Frederick Usler, who will be sent to Fort McIntosh to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Gottlieb Nasahl. Sergeant Nasahl will be sent by the first available transport to Manila. (Dec. 21, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

The following post commissary sergeants will proceed at once to the stations indicated below for duty: Michael E. Murray to Fort Howard, Md.; Harry Corcoran to Fort Dade, Fla.; Benedict Landau to Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.; John Smith to Key West Barracks, Fla.; James B. Horsey to Fort Meade, S.D.; and James Mageean to Fort Morgan, Ala. (Dec. 12, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Jan. 1, 1906, is granted Capt. Sam F. Bottoms, C.S. (Dec. 27, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following named medical officers are detailed to accompany the 24th Infantry to the Presidio of San Francisco: Capt. George A. Skinner, asst. surg., will accompany the headquarters and 1st Battalion from Fort Harrison; Capt. Samuel L. Steer, asst. surg., will accompany the 2d Battalion from Fort Assiniboine; Contract Surg. John N. Merriek will accompany the 3d Battalion from Fort Missoula, Mont. Upon the completion of the duties assigned them the officers named will rejoin their proper stations. (Dec. 16, D.D.)

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about Jan. 1, 1906, is granted Capt. Elmer A. Dean, asst. surg. (Dec. 22, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Harrison W. Stuckey, Fort Snelling, Minn., will proceed to Fort Assiniboine, Mont., for duty during the temporary absence of Capt. Samuel L. Steer, asst. surg. (Dec. 16, D.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Edgar W. Miller, asst. surg., is extended twenty days. (Dec. 18, D.T.)
Contract Dental Surg. George I. Gunkel from duty at Jolo, Jolo, to Cotabato, Mind., for duty. (Nov. 2, D. Mind.)

Major Francis A. Winter, surg., will report at Zamboanga, Mind., for duty. (Nov. 2, D. Mind.)
First Lieut. William R. Davis, asst. surg., will proceed to Camp Eldridge, Laguna, for duty. (Nov. 10, D. Luzon.)

Sergt. First Class Edward R. Murphy, H.C., General Hospital, Fort Bayard, will be sent to Manila on the transport leaving San Francisco about Jan. 5, 1906. (Dec. 22, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Feb. 1, 1906, is granted Major Frederick P. Reynolds, surg. (Dec. 19, D. Colo.)

Contract Surg. Ralph W. Newton, now at Camp Wilhelm, Tayabas, will proceed to Nasugbu, Batangas, for duty. (Nov. 18, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. William P. Banta, asst. surg., from Iloilo, Panay, to Borongan, Samar, for duty. (Nov. 15, D.V.)

Contract Surg. T. Ogier, Hutton, Iloilo, Panay, to Camp Jossman, Guimaras. (Nov. 15, D.V.)

Capt. Percy M. Ashburn, asst. surg., is assigned to duty at the Base Hospital, Iloilo, Panay. (Nov. 15, D.V.)

Contract Surg. H. Newton Kierulff, having reported, will proceed to Margosatubig, Mindanao, for duty relieving Contract Surg. Edwin W. Patterson, who will proceed to Camp Overton, Mindanao, for duty. (Nov. 16, D. Min.)

Sergt. First Class Ulysses G. Donston, H.C., Whipple Barracks, Ariz., will be sent to the Depot of Recruits and Casuals, Fort McDowell, Cal., and from there to Manila on the transport leaving San Francisco, Cal., about Jan. 5, 1906. (Dec. 21, W.D.)

Sergt. Thomas A. Mathews, H.C., having been tried by a G.C.M. at Fort Slocum, N.Y., and found guilty of drunkenness on duty, of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and of absence without leave, was sentenced "to be reduced to the grade of a private, and to forfeit fifteen dollars of his pay." (Dec. 22, D.E.)

Sergt. Gustav Hagen, H.C., now undergoing treatment in division hospital, will proceed to Cuartel Meisic, Manila, for duty. (Nov. 14, D. Luzon.)

Sergt. 1st Class George F. Campbell, H.C., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., will be discharged from the Army. (Dec. 26, W.D.)

Sergt. Guy W. Appleton, H.C., is assigned to duty in the office of the chief surgeon of the department. (Nov. 10, D. Min.)

Sergts. 1st Class Edward J. Wagnitz, Patrick McGloin, and John Baigent, H.C., having reported, are assigned to station as follows: Sergeant 1st Class Wagnitz at Zamboanga, and Sergeants 1st Class McGloin and Baigent at Cotabato, Mindanao. (Nov. 9, D. Min.)

Sergt. John H. Keefe, H.C., to report at Fort Slocum, N.Y., for duty. (Dec. 28, D.E.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave for ten days is granted Col. Albert S. Towar, asst. paymaster general, chief paymaster of the department. (Dec. 14, D. Lakes.)

Major Manly B. Curry, paymr., will proceed to Manila, P.I., Division Hospital, for observation and treatment. (Nov. 1, D. Mind.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ord. Sergt. James A. Richardson, will immediately upon arrival at Fort Popham, Me., of a non-commissioned officer from Fort Preble, Me., to relieve him, proceed to Fort Preble, Me., and report in arrest to the C.O. of that post. (Dec. 28, D.E.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Sergt. William O. Perry, Signal Corps, is relieved from duty at Seattle, Wash., and will proceed to Sitka, Alaska, for duty. (Dec. 7, D. Colo.)

First Class Sergt. John E. Johnson, Signal Corps, to Calamba, Laguna. (Nov. 9, D. Luzon.)

First Class Sergt. William J. Zwink, Signal Corps, will proceed to Guinayangan, Tayabas, for duty. Sergt. William L. Clashen will proceed to Masbate, Masbate, for duty. (Nov. 7, D. Luzon.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. M. B. HUGHES.

The following designations of squadrons and troops for assignment to stations, on return to the United States, are made, viz: The 1st Squadron and Troops E and F, to Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; the 3d Squadron to Fort Snelling, Minn.; the squadron headquarters and Troops G and H, 2d Squadron, to Fort Keogh, Mont.

3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Capt. James N. Munro, 3d Cav., is detailed on special duty at these headquarters until Jan. 25, 1906, when he will then proceed to Manila on the transport scheduled to leave on that date, to join his regiment. (Dec. 12, D. Cal.)

The sick leave for two months, granted 2d Lieut. George

E. Nelson, 3d Cav., is extended one month. (Dec. 15, N.D.)

Second Lieut. George E. Nelson, 3d Cav., now on sick leave, will proceed to San Francisco, and take passage on the transport leaving about Jan. 25, 1906, for the Philippines, to join his regiment. (Dec. 26, W.D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 16, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Frank B. Edwards, 4th Cav., aide-de-camp. (Dec. 12, D.D.)

Capt. James B. Hughes, 4th Cav., now at San Francisco, awaiting transportation to the Philippines, will report to the commanding general, Dept. of California, for temporary duty until such time as it shall be necessary for him to embark on the transport sailing on or about Jan. 25, 1906, when he will join his regiment. (Dec. 22, W.D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. STEDMAN.

Leave for two months and nineteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Alvan C. Gillem, 5th Cav. (Dec. 27, W.D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. MORTON.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Edward M. Zell, 7th Cav., is extended one month and ten days. (Dec. 22, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William S. Wells, jr., 7th Cav., recruiting officer, is extended three days. (Dec. 26, W.D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

First Sergt. James Holden, Troop K, 9th Cav., will be placed upon the retired list upon receipt of this order. (Dec. 21, W.D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

The leave granted Lieut. Col. George A. Dodd, 10th Cav., is extended one month. (Dec. 23, W.D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. A. GODWIN.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Dec. 15, 1905, is granted Capt. Mathew C. Smith, 14th Cav., Presidio of Monterey. (Dec. 8, D. Cal.)

Capt. James H. Reeves, 14th Cav., retained in this department after the departure of his regiment, is detailed as secretary of the District of Sulu. (Nov. 1, D. Mind.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

The leave granted Major Wilber E. Wilder, 15th Cav., is extended ten days. (Dec. 26, D.E.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. S. M. MILLS, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Leave for twelve days, to take effect on or about Dec. 23, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Claudius M. Seaman, Art. Corps, Fort Sheridan. (Dec. 16, D. Lakes.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about Dec. 19, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Augustine McIntyre, A.C. (Dec. 11, D. Cal.)

Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. Charles S. Blakely, A.C., to take effect about Dec. 23, 1905. (Dec. 22, At. Div.)

Leave for two months, to take effect Feb. 1, 1906, is granted 1st Lieut. George F. Connolly, A.C. (Dec. 26, D.E.)

The leave granted Capt. Archibald Campbell, A.C., is extended one month. (Dec. 27, D.E.)

Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. Charles S. Blakely, A.C., to take effect about Dec. 23, 1905. (Dec. 22, At. Div.)

The following transfers of officers of the Artillery Corps are made to take effect this date: Capt. William J. Snow from the 20th Battery, F.A., to the unassigned list. Capt. William L. Kenly from the 8th Battery, F.A., to the 20th Battery, F.A. Captain Kenly will join the battery to which he is transferred. Capt. John Conklin, jr., from the 23d Battery, F.A., to the 8th Battery, F.A. Captain Conklin will join the battery to which he is transferred. (Dec. 27, W.D.)

Major William H. Coffin, A.C., is relieved from further duty with the 4th Battalion, F.A., at Fort Riley, Kas., and will proceed to San Francisco, and assume command of the 6th Battalion, F.A., and proceed with that organization to the Philippine Islands. (Dec. 27, W.D.)

The following transfers of officers of the Artillery Corps are made to take effect this date: First Lieut. Willis G. Peace from the 24th Battery, F.A., to the 13th Battery, F.A. Lieutenant Peace will remain on duty with the 24th Battery until the arrival of the 13th Battery in San Francisco, when he will join the latter battery. First Lieut. George M. Apple from the 13th Battery, F.A., to the 24th Battery, F.A. First Lieut. Joseph F. Barnes from the 10th Battery, F.A., to the 5th Battery, F.A. Lieutenant Barnes will proceed to San Francisco for temporary duty pending the arrival of the 6th Battalion, F.A., in San Francisco, when he will proceed with it to the Philippines, and there join the 5th Battery, F.A. First Lieut. Hugh K. Taylor from the 5th Battery, F.A., to the 10th Battery, F.A. Second Lieut. Nelson E. Margets from the 10th Co., C.A., to the 10th Battery, F.A., as attached thereto. Lieutenant Margets will join the 10th Battery, F.A. (Dec. 27, W.D.)

Sick leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. F. Wharton Griffin, A.C. (Dec. 28, D.E.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Hiram E. Mitchell, A.C., is further extended ten days. (Dec. 23, D.E.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. W. T. DUGGAN.

The leave granted Capt. James N. Pickering, 1st Inf., is extended fifteen days. (Dec. 13, N.D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. P. H. RAY.

The leave granted Major David C. Shanks, 4th Inf., is extended one month and twenty days. (Dec. 20, N. Div.)

The leave granted Major David C. Shanks, 4th Inf., is extended one month and twenty days. (Dec. 20, N.D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMANN.

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. John F. Franklin, 7th Inf., to take effect upon his arrival at his new station in this department. (Dec. 16, D.D.)

Leave for fourteen days is granted to 1st Lieut. R. G. Peck, 7th Inf., from Dec. 23. (Dec. 18, D. Lakes.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. REGAN.

First Lieut. Daniel E. Shean, 9th Inf., having been assigned to Company A, will proceed to Camp Wilhelm, Tayabas, for duty. (Nov. 11, D. Luzon.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. NOBLE.

The leave granted Capt. Ross L. Bush, 10th Inf., is extended twenty days. (Dec. 14, D. Cal.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. L. MYER.

First Lieut. James W. Furlow, 11th Inf., to proceed to Racine, Wis., and take station at that place for duty at the factory of the Badger Manufacturing Company, to inspect garments being manufactured under contracts with the Q.M.D. (Dec. 22, W.D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

The following changes of station of officers of the 13th Infantry, are ordered: First Lieut. John S. Chambers, from Fort William McKinley, Rizal, to Manila, for duty with his company, relieving 1st Lieut. Milton A. Elliott, jr., who will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. First Lieut. Russell C. Hand, from Cuartel de Espana, Manila, to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (Nov. 15, D. Luzon.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL.

The retirement from active service Dec. 26, 1905, of Col. Butler D. Price, 16th Inf., upon his own application, after more than forty-two years' service, is announced, and he is placed upon the retired list with the rank of brigadier general from Dec. 26, 1905. (Dec. 26, W.D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. B. HALL.

Second Lieut. David R. Gump, 18th Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from Dec. 23, 1905, is announced. (Dec. 23, W.D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

Cos. A and B, 19th Inf., now at Buluan, Mind., will return to their proper station at Malabang. (Nov. 4, D. Mind.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

Second Lieut. Bernard Lentz, 21st Inf., assigned to Co. E, 21st Inf., will proceed to Camp Hartshorne, Samar. (Nov. 14, D.V.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. W. B. WHEELER.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Edward W. Terry, 22d Inf., is extended one month. (Dec. 22, W.D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. P. READE.

Leave for thirteen days is granted 1st Lieut. T. A. Saxton, 23d Inf. (Dec. 22, D.E.)

Second Lieut. Clarence A. Eustaphie, 23d Inf., upon being relieved from treatment at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., will report at Washington Barracks for temporary duty. (Dec. 22, W.D.)

Colonel Reade, 23d Inf., in regimental orders, dated Dec. 22, 1905, says: "Company commanders will assiduously lay the foundation for future proficiency in firing by instruction, insistence and exercise in what is prescribed and explained in Part 3, 'Preliminary Drills for Rifle and Carbine.' Firing Regulations for Small Arms for the U.S.A., 1904. A soldier who has not been thoroughly exercised in the preliminary drills, sighting; position and aiming drills; trigger pull exercise; rapid fire exercise; standing, kneeling, sitting and lying down, tripod exercises, estimating drills and gallery practice is an untrained recruit. These exercises will be carefully practised by every untrained member of this command before commencing gallery practice." Instructions are given for the holding of schools.

Second Lieut. Clarence A. Eustaphie, 23d Inf., is relieved from treatment at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C. (Dec. 27, W.D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about Dec. 19, 1905, is granted Capt. Joseph W. Glidden, 25th Inf., acting judge advocate of the department. (Dec. 12, D.D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. R. WHITALL.

Leave for twelve days, to take effect on or about Dec. 23, 1905, is granted 2d Lieut. James M. Hobson, jr., 27th Inf., Fort Sheridan. (Dec. 16, D. Lakes.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about Dec. 20, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Oliver S. Eskridge, 27th Inf., Fort Sheridan. (Dec. 18, N.D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. PRATT.

Second Lieut. Homer E. Lewis, 30th Inf., having reported at these headquarters absent without leave from his station, Fort Crook, Neb., will proceed to his proper station and report in arrest to the C.O. thereof. (Dec. 22, N.D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Major Cromwell Stacey, Phil. Scouts, having reported, will proceed to Camp No. 1, Guinobatan, Albay, and assume command of his battalion, relieving Major Robert W. Meerns, Phil. Scouts, who will proceed to his proper station, Atimonan, Tayabas. (Nov. 10, D. Luzon.)

The following changes of stations are ordered: The 43d Co., Phil. Scouts, from Duluan to Fort Piket, Mind.; the 44th Co., from Fort Piket to Duluan. (Nov. 2, D. Mind.)

The officers and enlisted men who formed part of the expedition against Datto Ali, in the District of Cotabato, will proceed to stations as follows: 2d Lieut. Philip Remington and Benjamin B. McCrosky, 22d Inf., and the provisional company of that regiment, to Camp Keithley, Mind.; 1st Lieut. Henry Rodgers, Phil. Scouts, on duty with a detachment of the 5th Co., will proceed to Camp Overton, Mind.; the detachment of the 50th Co., Phil. Scouts, to its proper station, Margosatubig, Mind.; 1st Lieut. S. B. West, 22d Inf., to Manila; 1st Lieut. Gordon Johnson, Signal Corps, to report for duty to the chief signal officer these headquarters. (Oct. 29, D. Mind.)

First Lieut. Roscoe Treadwell, Philippine Scouts, from sick in the Base Hospital, will join his proper station, Toledo, Cebu. (Nov. 13, D.V.)

Leave for three months, after discharge from the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, is granted Capt. Josiah C. Minus, Philippine Scouts. (Dec. 27, W.D.)

COURT OF INQUIRY.

A court of inquiry is appointed to meet at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Dec. 26, 1905, at the request of 2d Lieut. Vernon W. Boller, 20th Inf., for the purpose of inquiring into his claim that the adverse report of the examining board and his suspension from promotion were not justified by the facts. Detail for the court: Major Edwin F. Glenn, 5th Inf.; Capt. Dwight E. Holley, 4th Inf.; Capt. Archibald A. Cabaniss, 24th Inf.; Capt. William A. Burnside, 14th Inf., recorder. (Dec. 18, D. Lakes.)

At the request of 1st Lieut. Russell T. Hazzard, 1st Cav., a court of inquiry is appointed to meet at headquarters, Department of Texas, Jan. 4, 1906, to inquire into the facts relating to the loss of funds pertaining to the post exchange at Fort Clark, Texas, on or about Sept. 20, 1905, and to express an opinion on the merits of the case. Detail for the court: Lieut. Col. Lorenzo W. Cooke, 26th Inf.; Major Charles W. Taylor, 13th Cav.; Capt. David P. Cordray, 26th Inf.; Capt. Charles E. Hay, jr., acting judge advocate, recorder. (Dec. 18, D.T.)

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Wright, Wash., Dec. 18. Detail for the court: Col. Edward A. Godwin, 14th Cav.; Major Charles M. O'Connor, 14th Cav.; Capt. Alonzo Gray, 14th Cav.; Francis H. Pope, 14th Cav.; Guy T. Scott, A.C.; Morrell M. Mills, A.C.; Hanson B. Black, A.C.; Henry B. Farrar, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Freeborn P. Holcomb, 14th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William Taylor, battalion adjutant, 10th Inf.; judge advocate. (Dec. 11, D. Cal.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Major Thomas Wilhelm, retired, on duty with the militia of California, is designated to make the annual inspection of the organized militia of that State. (Dec. 18, Pac. D.)

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, retired, upon his own request, is relieved from further duty with the militia of Massachusetts. (Dec. 26, W.D.)

Brig. Gen. Charles W. Miner, retired, is relieved, at his own request, from duty with the militia of Ohio, to take effect Jan. 8, 1906, and will then proceed to his home. (Dec. 11, W.D.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men will be placed upon the retired list, to take effect upon receipt of this order: Sergt. Major George L. Tabler, 23d Inf.; Color Sergt. Jerry Perkins, 11th Inf. (Dec. 27, W.D.)

CHANGES AMONG COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Recorded in the Military Secretary's Office between Nov. 15 and Dec. 15, 1905:

Regular Army—Appointment.

To be chaplain, U.S. Military Academy—Rev. Edward S. Travers, of Connecticut, Dec. 1, 1906.

Promotions—Subsistence Department.

Capt. William L. Geary, C.S., to be commissary, with the rank of major, Oct. 13, 1905.

Medical Department.

Assistant surgeons advanced to the grade of captain after five years' service—1st Lieut. Wilson T. Davidson, Nov. 26, 1905; 1st Lieut. Ernest L. Ruffner, Dec. 15, 1905.

Cavalry Arm.

First Lieut. Grayson V. Heidt, 14th Cav., to be captain, Nov. 28, 1905, to the 15th Cav.

Second Lieut. Kerr T. Riggs, 14th Cav., to be first lieutenant, Nov. 18, 1905, to the 10th Cav.

Second Lieut. Carl H. Muller, 10th Cav., to be captain, Nov. 28, 1905, to the 14th Cav.

Artillery Corps.

Capt. Adelbert Cronkhite (detailed Q.M.), to be major, Nov. 24, 1905.

Transfers—Cavalry Arm.

First Lieut. Kerr T. Riggs, from the 10th to the 14th Cav., Dec. 1, 1905.
First Lieut. Carl H. Muller from the 14th to the 10th Cav., Dec. 1, 1905.
Second Lieut. William S. Dowd from the 10th to the 4th Cav., Dec. 5, 1905.

Retirements.

At his own request, after over thirty years' service, Sec. 1243, R.S.—Lieut. Col. Medad C. Martin, deputy Q. M.G., Dec. 15, 1905.
For disability incident to the Service, Sec. 1251, R.S.—Major William O. Owen, surg., Nov. 23, 1905; Major Benjamin H. Randolph, A.C., Nov. 24, 1905.
Details. For service in the staff departments, under Sec. 26, Act of Feb. 2, 1901. Subsistence Dept.—Capt. Francis J. Koester, 15th Cav., Nov. 28, 1905.

Casualties.—Died.

Brig. Gen. Morris C. Foote, retired, Dec. 6, 1905, at Geneva, Switzerland.
Capt. John R. Seyburn, retired, Nov. 22, 1905, at Abbeville, La.
First Lieut. John C. Walshe, retired, Dec. 6, 1905, at Syracuse, N.Y.

Resigned.

Capt. Llewellyn P. Williamson, asst. surg., Dec. 15, 1905.
Chaplain Herbert S. Shipman, U.S.M.A., Dec. 1, 1905.
First Lieut. Granville R. Fortescue, 10th Cav., Nov. 18, 1905.
Second Lieut. Raymond S. Enslow, 10th Cav., Dec. 5, 1905.
Dismissed.—Capt. Alga P. Berry, 29th Inf., Nov. 29, 1905.

ARMY TRANSPORTS AND CABLESHIPS.

Transports.

BURFORD—Sailed from San Francisco, Dec. 15, for Manila with 3d Cavalry except Troops B and M.
DIX—Sailed from Manila Nov. 21 for Seattle.
INGALLS—At Manila, P.I.
LOGAN—Arrived at Manila Dec. 23.
SEWARD—At Manila.
SHERIDAN—Arrived at San Francisco Sept. 13. To sail for Manila Jan. 25.
SHERMAN—Sailed from Manila Dec. 16 for San Francisco with 2d Infantry.
SUMNER—At New York.
THOMAS—Arrived at San Francisco Dec. 13.
WRIGHT—At Manila, P.I.
WARREN—At San Francisco.

Cables.

BURNSIDE—Capt. C. S. Wallace, Signal Corps. At Seattle.
LISCUM—1st Lieut. J. F. Butler, Signal Corps. In Philippine waters.
CYRUS W. FIELD—Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps. Address Army Building, New York, New York city.

The officers of the Army in Washington and at Washington Barracks and Fort Myer will assemble, in full dress uniform, at the office of the Chief of Staff on Monday, Jan. 1, 1906, not later than 11:45 a.m., and proceed thence to the White House to pay their respects to the President of the United States. The formation will be made, under the direction of the Military Secretary, in the following order: 1. The Chief of Staff, General Staff officers and other officers on the active list according to corps and regiment as given in the Army Register. 2. Officers on the retired list in the order of corps and regiment to which they formerly belonged, and following next after officers of the same grade on the active list. The commanding general and general staff of the Militia of the District of Columbia are invited to assemble in the order named for officers of the Army, and to proceed to the White House in the order prescribed in the official program issued by the Secretary to the President.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Dec. 24, 1905.

Lieut. J. H. Barnard is confined to the hospital as the result of injuries sustained by being thrown from his horse, which, after throwing him, was killed by leaping over a high trestle. It will be several days before Lieutenant Barnard will be able to resume his studies at the staff college.

Mr. Robert Edson, the well known actor, was the guest Sunday of Major and Mrs. J. B. Erwin, who entertained quite a number of friends at dinner in his honor. Lieut. and Mrs. C. F. Bussche gave an elaborate tea Sunday afternoon, at which Mr. Edson was the principal guest. Major and Mrs. J. B. Erwin gave a box party at the Willis Wood theater in Kansas City Friday evening. Their guests included Mrs. Eben Swift, and Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Gordon.

Mr. Arthur McClaughry, of Chicago, arrived this week from Chicago to be the guest of his parents, Major and Mrs. R. M. McClaughry, for the Christmas holidays. Mrs. Cochran, of the city, was among the guests at a very delightful luncheon, Monday, given by Mrs. Riggs. Mrs. Eben Swift gave an informal tea Sunday afternoon for Bishop Millsbaugh, of Topeka, Kan. Major and Mrs. Charles H. Barth and Mrs. Barth's mother, Mrs. Bittman, left Sunday evening for Southern California, to remain several months. It is believed that the warmer climate will be beneficial to Major Barth's health.

Capt. H. O. Williams, Capt. Campbell King and Lieutenant Fitch were guests at a box party Tuesday evening at the Crawford Grande, given by Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Anthony, to witness the performance of "Strongheart." Lieut. Henry Gibbins was among the guests whom Mr. James McGonigle entertained at luncheon Tuesday, complimentary to Mr. Robert Edson.

Lieut. and Mrs. Milo C. Corey and little daughter arrived Thursday from Fort Logan H. Roots, to be the guests of Mrs. Corey's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Lange, of Leavenworth, during the holidays. Lieut. Eben Swift, of Fort Des Moines, will spend Christmas with his parents, Major and Mrs. Eben Swift. Lieut. J. J. Kingman left Tuesday for a ten days' visit with friends in Chattanooga, Tenn.

The children of the garrison will be royally entertained Christmas evening at Pope hall. A committee, composed of Miss Marian Hall, chairman; Mrs. Walsh, Mrs. Fayre, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Murray, and Mrs. Gordon, is making extensive preparations for this event, and hopes to entertain the children as they have never been entertained before. The large Christmas tree will be lighted by electricity. Santa Claus will be present, and each of the 125 children of the post will receive a present. The officers of the staff class and Infantry and Cavalry School will be given a vacation from Dec. 25 to Jan. 4, and nearly all of the instructors and students will visit their homes.

Lieut. and Mrs. A. R. Dillingham gave a tea Tuesday afternoon, in compliment to Mr. Robert Edson. Col. C. B. Hall and Miss Hall gave a party Friday evening for their guest, Miss French, of Baltimore, Md.

In an examination of officers of the garrison school in field service regulations, the five highest were: Lieuts. W. E. Gunster, Harris Pendleton, J. M. Cummings, W. L. Patterson, and H. Olson, all 18th Inf.
Miss Anderson, sister of Lieut. W. D. A. Anderson, C.E., is the guest of her brother, James Erwin, son of Major and Mrs. J. B. Erwin, arrived Wednesday from St. Mary's, Kan., where he has been at school, for the Christmas vacation. Major H. M. Andrews, Art. Corps, left for St. Louis the last of the week. Major J. E. Kuhn, "an old Leavenworth boy," will deliver an address before the National Geographical Society, on "Manchuria,"

Dec. 21. Capt. and Mrs. William Mitchell, Signal Corps, gave a very enjoyable skating party on Merritt Lake, Saturday evening, for about thirty guests. Lieut. and Mrs. A. B. Warfield will arrive from New York this week, to be the guests of Mrs. Warfield's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dougherty, for the holidays. Miss Margaret Mitchell, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. William Mitchell, left Monday for Milwaukee. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Carey, of Careyhurst, Wyo., arrived Saturday to visit Mrs. Carey's parents, Gen. and Mrs. H. B. Freeman. Lieut. and Mrs. Dillingham gave a tea Tuesday for Miss Boland and Miss Drew, of the "Strongheart" company. Mr. Edson and his company have been the objects of a great deal of flattering social attention in the city and at the garrison since last week.

Col. and the Misses Hall gave a dinner party Saturday, complimentary to their guest, Miss French, of Baltimore. Those present were Major Andrews, Capt. and Mrs. Steele, and Lieut. W. R. Standford. Miss Bernadette Jamison, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. W. E. Gunster, left for Baltimore Saturday. Mrs. Gunster accompanied her to St. Louis, where she will visit relatives for a few days. Miss Louise Parry, of St. Joseph, will be the guest of Major and Mrs. George Young for the Christmas hop. Lieut. Stuart Hentzelman will spend the holidays in Washington. Lieutenant Leisner and Cox left Friday evening for St. Louis, to be the guests of friends for Christmas.

Miss Mary Denton and Miss Margaret Gallagher were the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill for the hop Friday evening. Capt. H. W. Butner has gone to Winston-Salem, N.C., for the holidays. Capt. and Mrs. William Mitchell left Thursday for Milwaukee. Capt. W. B. Folwell has gone to Tuscaloosa, Ala., for a brief stay.

Major and Mrs. George Young entertained at dinner, Friday, Mrs. C. H. Cochran, of Leavenworth; Miss Louise Parry, of St. Joseph; Lieuts. Roger S. Fitch and W. L. Patterson. Lieut. DeWitt C. Jones, C.E., left Saturday to spend Christmas with friends in Norcross, Ga. The Misses Winifred and Harriet Erwin, of St. Louis, are spending the holidays with their relatives, Major Erwin and family.

Lieut. C. S. Ridley left Friday for a short visit in Louisville, Ky. Lieuts. W. T. Merry and Shaw have gone to Little Rock for Christmas.

A special car with the remains of 177 soldiers buried at Fort Hayes cemetery arrived Thursday, and their bones were placed in graves in the National Cemetery. Part of the soldiers buried at Fort Hayes died of cholera. The headstones were also brought over and each grave marked.

Capt. and Mrs. Slevert, 9th Cav., left this week for an extended stay in California. Mr. George Boughton has returned from St. John's Military School at Salina to spend Christmas with his parents, Major and Mrs. Boughton. Miss Clara Swift, of Bethany College, Topeka, is at home for two weeks with her parents, Major and Mrs. Eben Swift. Mr. Sterritt, of Washington, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Sterritt. Gen. and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell are entertaining Mrs. Butler and daughter of New York, and gave a small dinner Thursday evening in their honor. Mrs. Traut was hostess of a most enjoyable luncheon at her home on Friday. Mrs. Mitchner, of Paola, Kan., has arrived to spend Christmas with Capt. and Mrs. Crawford. Gen. T. A. Baldwin arrived Saturday from St. Louis. Ollen Van Tuyl, of Leavenworth, will be the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. E. H. Rubottom for the masquerade party, given by the Misses Gretchen Schumm and Polly Young, on Saturday evening.

FORT OGLETHORPE.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Dec. 26, 1905.

The ladies of the post were royally entertained by the officers at the club Wednesday evening, it being "ladies' night." Cards, billiards and dancing were indulged in and a delicious supper was served. Lieutenant Beck was called upon to "do the honorable" in view of his recent promotion, which he cheerfully did. Capt. and Mrs. Caldwell were the host and hostess at a charming dinner Wednesday evening, the guests being Major and Mrs. Siskel, Capt. and Mrs. Trippie and Lieut. and Mrs. Ryan. After dinner all adjourned to the club.

Capt. J. J. Hornbrook left this week for Evansville, Ind., to spend the holidays with relatives. Lieutenant Campbell made a hurried trip to Baltimore this week to see his grandmother, who is dangerously ill. Col. and Mrs. Chase and Capt. and Mrs. Caldwell were entertained at dinner Sunday evening by Lieut. and Mrs. Stott.

Fort Oglethorpe had a midnight mass at Christmas. The hall was very beautifully decorated, numbers of pine and cedar trees being used. The altar was a blaze of light, with tapers placed in silver and brass candelabra. The music was very fine, the post orchestra accompanying the organ throughout the entire service. The solos of Mrs. Morgan and Mrs. Ryan, both of whom have excellent voices, were very good, while Private Mangle sang "The Holy City" in his usual style. A very appropriate and pleasing sermon was given by Chaplain O'Keefe. The services closed with the "Adeste Fideles" sung by all present. Among the numerous attendants was to be seen the genial face of Col. W. F. Cody—"Buffalo Bill."

A general review of the 12th Cavalry was given Tuesday morning on "Snodgrass Hill," in compliment to Colonel Cody, who has been a guest in the post for the past few days. He expressed himself as being very much pleased with the exercises, especially with the exhibitions of Troop E, commanded by Lieutenant Trumbo, assisted by Lieutenant Stott, who were put through special drills. Colonel Cody thinks the 12th Cavalry so well trained that he wishes to take it abroad with him. The Colonel is the father of Mrs. Stott, wife of Lieutenant Stott.

Major and Mrs. Goldman had for their guests at dinner Monday evening, the officers of the 2d Squadron. Lieut. L. W. Cass spent the holidays with relatives near Chattanooga. The lieutenants of Troop L, Messrs. Kimball and Swift, had dinner with Capt. and Mrs. Cusack on Christmas day. Miss Bland, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. H. D. Berkeley for the past month, will leave in a few days for her home in Reading, Pa. Capt. and Mrs. Morgan entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Degán and Lieutenants Lusk and Aleshire at dinner on the 25th. The Christmas hop has been postponed from Dec. 29 to Jan. 5.

There was much competition among the different troops in the preparation of their Christmas dinner. The result was that the dining rooms were all decorated so artistically and the menus were so varied and extensive, that Colonel Chase declared that he could not decide which troop deserved the blue ribbon.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Dec. 24, 1905.

Gen. and Mrs. D. J. Craigie, from Washington, D.C., are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Arrowsmith, wife of Capt. G. D. Arrowsmith, and Lieut. W. M. Craigie also arrived Dec. 23 to spend Christmas with Capt. and Mrs. Arrowsmith. Gen. and Mrs. W. S. McCaskey and Lieut. Douglas McCaskey arrived Christmas eve from the City of Mexico, and will remain here for Christmas with their son, Lieut. Garrison McCaskey. Gen. and Mrs. McCaskey are guests of Gen. and Mrs. Jesse M. Lee. Lieutenants Kelly and Malone are guests of Mrs. Preston and will participate in the Christmas cotillion. Capt. J. T. Dickman and Lieut. T. M. Hunter, of Fort McIntosh, are visiting friends in the city during the holidays. Lieut. J. T. Watson, of Fort McIntosh, passed through on his way to Kentucky to spend the holidays with his parents, Admiral and Mrs. Watson.

The Fort Sam Houston Card Club was entertained by Mrs. Blasland and Mrs. Fleischauer most delightfully. Miss Rowalle won ladies' first prize and Mrs. McCook

the booby prize; Lieutenant Compton won first prize, and Dr. Felts won the booby. The Little Card Club was daintily entertained by Mrs. Arrowsmith. Miss Constance Clark won first, Mrs. Finley consolation, and Mrs. Gatchel the booby.

Dr. and Mrs. R. L. Felts's little daughter, Virginia Caroline, was christened at their quarters on Dec. 23. Rev. Mr. Harrison officiating. Dr. and Mrs. Snyder and Miss Rowalle were sponsors. Refreshments were served after the ceremony in the dining room, beautifully decorated in green and white for the occasion.

Col. and Mrs. Brown had a reception in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Baldwin, who, with Gen. and Mrs. Lee, assisted in receiving. Their home was beautifully decorated with palms, potted plants and La France roses. Miss Brown presided over the punch bowl; Miss Budd and Miss Rowalle poured tea; Mrs. Preston and Mrs. Rosenbaum assisted in the dining room.

Capt. William Lassiter, Art. Corps, is visiting friends at the post. General Lee held an informal reception at post headquarters in honor of General Baldwin. Mrs. Finley gave a tea Saturday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Baldwin, who received with Mrs. Lee. The dining room was prettily decorated in yellow chrysanthemums. Mrs. Bootes poured tea, and Mrs. Wallace presided over the chocolate urn. Mrs. Mosely, Miss Rich, Miss Constance Clark and Miss Rowalle assisted. Mrs. Rowalle and Miss Bertha Rowalle leave Tuesday for Washington, D.C., where they will spend the winter.

Mrs. Wallace was hostess of the Little Card Club last Wednesday, the prizes going to Mrs. John Preston, Mrs. Rosenbaum and Mrs. Badger. In attendance were Messrs. Finley, Presner, Mosely, Kilbourne, Fleming, Arrowsmith, Purcell, Cordray, Rosenbaum, Badger, Misses Besse Watkins, of Eagle Pass; Constance Clark, Mae Cresson, Flo Eagar, Bertha Rowalle, Sue Rich and Burbank. Col. and Mrs. Maus entertained at dinner in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Baldwin, other guests being Gen. and Mrs. J. M. Lee, Gen. and Mrs. J. G. C. Lee, Mrs. Cresson and Col. F. L. Town.

Major Wandilmarks, D.S.O., of the 4th Highland Light Infantry, England, was a guest at the post last week. Lieut. George H. Terrell, Art. Corps, stationed at Fort H. G. Wright, arrived Dec. 19 to spend the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Terrell. Miss Frances Held arrived Dec. 23 to remain for the winter with her sister, Mrs. L. J. Fleming. The friends of Mrs. Gilbert C. Smith are glad to welcome her again at Fort Sam Houston and San Antonio. Capt. Warren S. Barlow, retired, is here on a visit for a few weeks.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Dec. 27, 1905.

Cadets who were not fortunate enough to obtain Christmas leave have been solaced by visits from relatives and friends, and have indulged in horseback riding and skating on the ponds. We have had a very gay and busy week, and all have entered into the Christmas merriment.

The basketball game between the cadets and the 2d Signal Corps on Saturday afternoon, resulted in a victory for the home team, after a close contest, with a score of 24 to 20. Up to within five minutes of the final whistle, each side led alternately. With one of his long shots from the side line, Hetrick (West Point), tied the score, with two minutes to play. In the last minute Hetrick caged two goals. The Army played a weak defensive game, failing to cover their men, and frequently allowing the visitors to score without interference. The goal shooting was poor on both sides. Higley played a good game for the cadets. The teams were: West Point, Elting, Jones, Higley, Rockwell, Hetrick; Signal Corps, Rose, Bigelow, Bradley, Lyons, Rogers. Officials: Mr. Griffith, Cadet Crusoe. Goals: West Point, Rockwell 2, Higley 2, Jones 2, Hetrick 6; Signal Corps, Rose 3, Lyons, Rogers 3.

Schedule of games: Jan. 6, Columbia; 13, Troy; 20, Rutgers; 27, Yale Graduate, Feb. 3, Co. E, 2d Regiment; 10, 7th Regiment; 17, Princeton; 24, Princeton. All games to be played at West Point in gymnasium 3:30 p.m. In the cadet chapel on Friday evening last, the children of the Sunday school and their friends were gathered for the Christmas entertainment of the school, of which Cadet McFarland is the superintendent. The class recitations were given by the members of the classes of Cadets Greene, Pierson, Wilder, Greble, Porter, Schulz, and Worth. Sergeant Dahlman accompanied the meiodon with his violin, and the carols were sung heartily by all present. A gigantic tree stood in one corner, bright with electric lights of blue and red, and from it Santa Claus distributed toys of the sort to make glad the hearts of boys and girls, and one and all went home happy. The same tree did duty on the following evening in Memorial Hall, where boys and girls of larger growth enjoyed the Christmas eve hop, while the tree and greens and varied colored lights added a Christmas setting to the always brilliant scene. On Sunday morning Rev. Charles H. Snedeker conducted the services in the cadet chapel.

In the midst of the Christmas joy a taste of sorrow has been mingled. On the afternoon of Christmas Day funeral services were held in the cadet chapel for the son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. McNany, who within the past year have lost two sons on the verge of young manhood. George, the youngest son, died last Friday of pneumonia at the Presbyterian Hospital, New York city. Services were conducted by A. R. Barron, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, at Highland Falls. Interment was made at the post cemetery.

The meeting of the card club was held last Tuesday at Mrs. Pains. On Tuesday of the present week, the club met at Mrs. Carson's. The reading club met at Mrs. Howze's on Thursday afternoon. "Feudalism" was the subject of the paper read by the hostess.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 27, 1905.

Capt. and Mrs. George T. Bartlett have been their guest through the Christmas holidays Mr. Terrel Bartlett, who is at the Boston School of Technology. An unusually pretty dinner was the one given on Christmas night to Miss Holmes, of New York, at the Chamberlin, by Lieut. Clarence G. Bunker. Other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel G. Shurtle, Mr. Jack Potts, Lieut. and Mrs. Sellers, U.S.N.; Miss Helen Doyle and Lieut. James Totten. Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick W. Stopford have gone to Boston to spend Christmas. Lieut. Douglas Potts, stationed at Fort Leavenworth, reached Fort Monroe on Friday night, to be the guest of Col. and Mrs. Ramsay D. Potts. Miss Margaret Walke was a guest of friends at the post on Friday.

On Saturday night the Fort Monroe Club was unusually gay; one of the largest suppers given was that by Lieut. Houston Eldredge, U.S.N. Some of his guests were Capt. and Mrs. Chamberlain, Mrs. Marsh, Lieut. and Mrs. Sellers, Capt. and Mrs. Harry F. Jackson. Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel G. Shurtle, Miss Hoyle, Lieut. Clarence G. Bunker, Mr. Jack Potts, Miss Holmes and Mr. Totten occupied an attractive corner of the club. Col. and Mrs. Ramsay D. Potts had Mrs. Hoyle and Mr. Holmes as their guests at the club.

Mrs. Harry C. Barnes very attractively entertained some of the bachelors at dinner on Christmas day. Mrs. Marshall entertained a few friends informally on Christmas afternoon. Miss Anne Gifford was the guest of honor at a Christmas dinner given on board the U.S.S. Colorado.

Invitations are out for a dance to be given at the administration building by Mrs. Ramsay D. Potts in honor of her son, Lieut. Douglas Potts. Everyone is looking forward to the coming event with much pleasure. Lieut. Harry C. Williams, Lieut. Francis W. Ralston, Capt. Brooks Payne, Lieut. C. C. Lansing, Lieut. George L. Hicks and a number of others left Fort Monroe on Friday to be away until the beginning of the new year.



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LIEUT. GEN. ADNA R. CHAFFEE, U.S.A., President. This Society was organized in the Governor's Palace at Santiago, on July 31st, 1898 (14 days after the surrender). All officers and soldiers who worthily participated in that memorable campaign are eligible to membership. Annual dues are \$1.00. Life membership \$25.00. No initiation fee. Send for application blanks to Capt. HOLLIS C. CLARK, U. S. A., Asst. Secretary and Treasurer, Roland Park, Baltimore, Md.

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There is a gratifying growth of popular sentiment in favor of legislation to punish the wearing of the uniform of the Army or the Navy by persons not entitled to it, and it will be still more gratifying if this aroused opinion shall lead to the enactment of law to correct the abuse in question. To right-minded Americans the uniform of the soldier and the sailor should be but little less sacred than the garb of the priest. It symbolizes the highest temporal office known to the republic, and its use by impostors is a profanation which should be punished by the severest penalties. Many States have wisely forbidden the wearing of the National Guard uniform by persons not legally entitled to do so. The uniform of letter carriers is similarly protected by Federal law and the uniforms of policemen and firemen are also safeguarded by municipal ordinance in all great cities. The uniforms of the Army and the Navy, however, have no protection at all. Anybody may wear them who pleases, with the result that irresponsible rowdies thus attired have frequently brought undeserved reproach upon Services with which they have no connection whatever. This is an evil which calls for the most radical treatment, involving not mere fines, but imprisonment. A writer in the Philadelphia Public Ledger describes the abuse correctly in an article in which he says: "Not only are there numerous companies of young men or-

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ganized for social purposes, who are under no obligation to render service either to the State or Federal Government, that sport a uniform identical with that of the regular and militia forces, and these actually parade the streets bearing arms. Are these youths, under no discipline whatever and exercising sometimes but little self-control, to enjoy the privileges which you properly claim for men sworn to defend the flag of their country? There is also too much of the 'tin soldier' about the city police. Only observe the mounted officers now patrolling so efficiently the downtown streets, garbed and equipped like United States Cavalry instead of as police officers. All last summer a young man in the uniform of the United States Navy earned an honest living by working a pedalboat upon the lake at Woodside Park, and I remember how a gentleman in the full uniform of a major general in the United States Army presided about six years ago at a public meeting in the Academy of Music, and was deferentially addressed by the British Consul as 'Major General —'. Yet this jay strutting in the borrowed plumes of the peacock was only an ex-officer of some fraternal organization in Chicago." The idea which prevails abroad as to the American soldier, owing to the appearance in uniform of Americans wholly lacking in soldierly characteristics, is illustrated by the story told by the dwarfish Marshall P. Wilder of his experiences at a reception given to the Boston Ancient and Honorable in England when the Prince of Wales (now Edward VII.) was present with others of distinction. These distinguished people greeted the little three-foot dwarf so pleasantly as "Marshall" that attention was attracted to him, and someone asked a British officer who he was. The question was referred to a sergeant on duty there, who answered that Wilder was a marshal in the American Army. The statement was readily accepted, as altogether in accord with the probabilities.

It now seems likely that a brigadier general will be selected to be Chief of Staff of the Army and immediately promoted to be a major general to fill one of the vacancies which will occur in that grade during the early part of the spring. The two officers at present most prominently mentioned to be Chief of Staff with the rank of major general are Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell and Brig. Gen. William Crozier. Brig. Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, is to get the next vacancy in the grade of major general, which will be caused by the retirement of Major General Sumner. Another vacancy will be caused in the grade of major general by the promotion of Major General Bates to be lieutenant general and Chief of Staff, and it is probable that the officer who is selected to be Chief of Staff to succeed General Bates will be promoted to this vacancy. Both General Crozier and General Bell are regarded by the authorities at the War Department as exceptionally well qualified for the duties of the Chief of Staff. As has already been stated, Major General MacArthur will be promoted to be lieutenant general when General Corbin retires next September.

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HAZING AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

In his history of the Naval Academy Park Benjamin describes the baiting—a sort of mild hazing—to which the midshipmen of the old Navy were subjected by their officers, it being designed to impress upon the youngster a wholesome sense of his own insignificance and of the importance of his superior. At the Naval Academy in the early days there was no hazing. "Nor can it be said to have existed even casually until within recent years. The oldsters would have regarded any tormenting of the youngsters as beneath their dignity." Up to the late "sixties" or afterwards a third classman would select some neophyte of the entering class as his "plebe" and defend him against all comers.

The first evidence of hazing was discovered in the fall of 1871, when several plebes were roughly handled and, in consequence of complaints lodged at the Navy Department, eleven students were expelled. The result was an aggravation of the offense and a hazing outbreak occurred in May, 1874, which was followed by the dismissal of the ringleaders and the deprival of the third class of its summer vacation.

Then politics came in; a law was passed which gave to hazing a serious import it had never before possessed. It excited a dare-devil spirit which converted infractions of the law into acts of personal heroism in the boyish imagination. "For a considerable period," says Mr. Benjamin, "it made summary courts-martial the order of the day, and recalcitrant youngsters, who a dozen years earlier would have expiated their offenses by confinement on bread and water in the guard room, now devoted hours to portentous discussions with 'counsel' selected from the bar of the whole land in the preparation of their 'defense.' Worse than all it tended to destroy the honor system which Porter had established; for espionage was resumed in order to discover infractions of the law." This aroused a wayward ingenuity in devising means of prevarication and avoidance and the victims of hazing were as ready to deny the existence of hazing as were its perpetrators. This difficulty was especially noticeable under the superintendence of Admiral Rodgers when courts-martial were kept busy enforcing the new law and dismissals were followed by reinstatements from Washington. Finally when forty-eight hazers were imprisoned in one body on the Santee in 1881 a pledge never to transgress again was secured by Admiral Rodgers.

Hazing broke out again during the practice cruise of 1883, but no one was maltreated and the pranks revealed in the proceedings before the court-martial were such as to excite amusement rather than to provoke punishment. The severity shown by Admiral Sampson in dealing with such offenses during his term led the charitable President to set aside a sentence of dismissal and substitute for it a brief term of confinement on the Santee, together with a lecture to the culprits.

Captain Phythian, who succeeded Admiral Sampson, in dealing with hazing adopted the method of appealing to the boy's sense of fairness and an ingenious submission of their conduct to their own judgment from points of view which could lead them to but one conclusion. This was found more effective than the more severe methods and it tended to restore the healthy moral tone of the institution.

This brief review of the history of hazing at the Naval Academy, for which we are indebted to Mr. Benjamin's interesting work, suggests a doubt as to whether the method pursued by Captain Phythian in dealing with a boy's disposition to play tricks at the expense of others, and to assert his superiority over those he regards as inferior, is not the correct one. It is difficult to see what good result has been accomplished by the attempt to enforce the present drastic law against hazing. So long as it is the law naval officers and the Navy Department must of necessity do their best to enforce it, even though their efforts are brought to naught by the disregard of the law by the body responsible for its enactment.

The young men at the Naval Academy may be no better than the average young man, but they are certainly no worse and this righteous talk at their expense in Congress is simply nauseating. The gray-bearded Congressmen were once boys themselves and they need only to turn a retrospective glance backward to their own youth to realize the humbug of much that they are listening to in the debate on hazing. There may be acts connected with hazing that demonstrate the unfitness of the culprit for command and they should be dealt with accordingly, but to subject every display of juvenile exuberance to the drastic punishment is to bring the law into contempt and to make it impossible of enforcement. It is a return to the rigor of the old days, when the crime of helping themselves to the product of other people's orchards, so common among boys even in our day, was punishable on the gallows. The discipline of the Academy should be left in the hands of its authorities, as the discipline of all private institutions of learning is. It was an evil day for the Academy and for the Navy when Congress undertook to regulate it,

GENERAL STAFF OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

As a result of the bitter and costly experiences of the Boer War and of the amazing disclosures of the official investigation which followed, Great Britain instituted a general overhauling of her military establishment which has culminated in an official announcement calling for the creation of a General Staff in the army. This conclusion has been reached tardily and seemingly with reluctance. For some reason there appears to be in England, as in the United States, a sentiment of opposition to the existence of a centralized military body whose special function is to organize for war. In England, however, that feeling has evidently been overcome by the alarming disclosures made by the investigation into the conduct of the South African campaign. It was shown by that investigation that the Government went into the war in a condition of unpreparedness which, in a conflict with a first-class power, would probably have led to defeat and national humiliation. The troops were deficient both in training and equipment. The needful supplies were not at hand, the transport service had to be improvised and the campaign began amid general disorder and confusion. The fighting strength of the enemy was notoriously underestimated. The British knew little or nothing as to the quality and extent of Boer equipments or resources. They had no trustworthy maps of the theater of impending operations, their organization was so loose that their plans were known to the Boer commanders almost as soon as formed, and the lessons of the first Boer war were either ignored or forgotten. The natural result of this glaring unpreparedness was a long-drawn and indecisive campaign involving a colossal sacrifice of life and treasure. And it was only after Kitchener assumed command, to profit by the errors of his predecessors and fight the Boers according to their own methods, that the war was pushed to a finish.

After peace was restored the British public began to ask embarrassing questions. Why had the fighting been so long continued and so costly? Why was the task so gravely underestimated? Who was to blame for the almost criminal unpreparedness of the British forces? Why were their commanders so poorly informed as to the strength, readiness, plans and methods of the enemy? The only answer to these and kindred questions was that what was everybody's business was nobody's business and that consequently nobody was to blame. But the military authorities, unable to deceive either themselves or the public, and alarmed at the perilous condition of affairs, began a broad-gauge project of reorganization and reform, and in the last two years the military establishment of the empire has been subjected to a more rigorous scrutiny and a more thorough shaking-up than it has ever hitherto experienced. This overhauling has by no means accomplished the full results expected of it, but it is nevertheless making substantial progress. Field Marshal Lord Roberts, who has divested himself of all other duties in order to devote his energies exclusively to the rehabilitation of the military establishment, frankly admits that the task will be a tedious one and says that the army is to-day a very little better prepared for active service than it was at the outbreak of the South African war, but the awakened sense of the British public signifies that the work will be accomplished in due course. The creation of a General Staff is only one feature of the proposed military reorganization, but it is one of the utmost importance, through which the other features will be promoted and established.

The Army Council announces that the General Staff will be patterned closely after the German model, under which the Chief of Staff is responsible to the Emperor alone. The purposes in creating the General Staff, as officially stated, are: 1. To gather the ablest men in the army together, and make sure that the fortunes of the army are always in their hands; and 2. By means of these men to form a school of military thought which shall be abreast, or ahead, of that of any other army. The following statement explains the composition of the General Staff and the tenure and manner of appointment of its members: Officers of the General Staff should be selected on their own individual qualifications, and not on account of any appointment which they are holding, or for which they may be selected. The list of officers should at present be small. Appointments should be for four years. At the end of every four years from the date of his first appointment to the General Staff, the desirability of the retention of an officer's name on the General Staff list should be considered. The general principle of accelerated promotion should be accepted, the question of the extent and nature of this promotion to be deferred for further consideration. There should not be a separate General Staff Corps. The possession of a staff college certificate, though most desirable, should not be an absolute "sine qua non" for being placed on the General Staff list.

The system thus outlined and as interpreted by the British Army Council, contains several highly interesting features. The Chief of Staff will be the sole advisor of the Secretary of State for war on all matters of strategy and military operations. He will have full authority over all officers of the staff, and the General Staff itself will be a separate entity created "to organize for war" and to serve as "the brains of the army." The note of the Army Council intimates that in order to provide accelerated promotion for specially deserving members of the General Staff without prejudice to individual regimental officers, there may be an interchange of officers between cavalry and infantry and between engineers and artillery—though no clear and specific policy as to that point has

been prescribed. The proposition is a novel one, and if placed in operation its results will be observed with widespread interest. British military education and British military policy, like our own, all tend to segregate officers of the various arms. If the interchange of officers contemplated in the British General Staff system can be effected without friction and without detriment to individual interests its general results should prove helpful to the service as a whole, in that it will bring about a closer intimacy and a broader knowledge among the several arms.

After all, however, the British General Staff is purely an experiment, the form and functions of which will doubtless require modification and amendment as time advances. Theoretically it fills the most urgent military need of the empire. Great Britain is to-day confronted with graver problems of a military character than she has encountered in a generation, problems which, in the opinion of our excellent London contemporary, the *Army and Navy Gazette*, are more complex than any which engrossed the attention of Muffling, Krausenack, Reiber or Moltke, successively chiefs of the German General Staff. That she may meet those problems and solve them in the right way, prudence, experience and plain common sense all require that she shall have at command the counsel and direction of a central responsible body of experts whose special duty it is to keep the nation in a State of preparedness for war. When it is taken into consideration that the British went into the South African struggle without holding even so much as a council of war, that they had absolutely no plan of campaign worthy of the name, that they were without trustworthy maps or charts showing the roads, rivers, trails, bridges, etc., in the theater of war and that their intelligence department was little more than a purveyor of misinformation—when these things are considered it will be conceded that our British kinsmen have set out to place their military household in order none too soon.

One of the most accomplished officers of the Army, in a private communication to the *Army and Navy Journal*, earnestly advises against any captious criticism of Congress by members of the Service, his view being that what is needed is a sedulous cultivation of the spirit of mutual good will and co-operation. There is force and timeliness in this advice. In simple justice we should assume that Congress is just as patriotic in its real purposes as the Army itself, and that while Congress, being a law unto itself, is less amenable to law and public sentiment than a highly organized and immediately responsible body like the Army, it is nevertheless actuated by a sincere devotion to the national welfare. "That demoralizing influences have hindered and injured our military establishment is trite enough in the saying," remarks our correspondent, "but that republican institutions should be castigated therefor I do not admit—vide England, Russia, Spain, France—and even admitting them to be responsible, what of it? Does it not suggest a logical inference that we would better keep an eye out for an available Caesar? It seems to me that the vituperative attitude towards Congress is not only not judicious, but not well taken. Congress has, on the whole, been very generous toward the Army, and in some cases almost profligate; and Army ills are quite as much traceable to Army incoherence of purpose and internal dissension as to legislative unwisdom. We shall not improve our status by heaving rocks at our employers' house."

The results of the wireless tests made by the Bureau of Equipment on Christmas eve were far better than any of the officers expected. Of all the messages sent and received by the Washington Navy Yard station that night the establishment of direct communication between Washington and Guantanamo was perhaps the greatest feat of all. The distance, over 1,500 nautical miles, was traversed easily by the wireless waves. More marvelous than this, possibly, was the sending of a message from Cape Elizabeth, Me., to St. Augustine, Fla. The Cape Elizabeth station was sending an answer to Washington's "Merry Christmas" and St. Augustine caught it. The peculiar part, which the officers have not been able to explain, is that while St. Augustine caught Cape Elizabeth's answer to the Washington message, Washington did not get the answer at all. High water at Key West ruined, to a great extent, the chances of good work there. Had conditions been more favorable at Key West the station in Washington and the one at Key West would doubtless have conversed together. Guantanamo both received and replied to the original message from the Washington station. The officers did not believe that this could be done under the circumstances. Key West took Washington's message and despite a thunderstorm made itself heard in New Orleans, Pensacola and St. Augustine. Key West could not, however, get through to Washington. The tests have shown many new things and the officers of the Bureau of Equipment are busily studying over the reports which have already come in.

Major Jefferson Randolph Kean, Med. Dept., U.S.A., whose Seaman Prize Essay on "The Prevention of Disease in the Army and the Best Method of Accomplishing that Result," appears in the *Journal of the Association of Military Surgeons*, has, in this important paper, still further displayed his high professional attainments and his earnest interest in the welfare of the military service. This essay, which we commend

to the careful attention of every progressive surgeon, military and civilian, presents a broad, analytical study of the origin, treatment and prevention of the diseases most common among large bodies of troops and other great masses of population, and it contains a fund of counsel and suggestion, based on extensive professional experience, which will prove helpful to every practitioner. It is impossible in a brief review like this to give anything but the merest hint as to the scope and character of Major Kean's timely paper. He suggests that "in order to carry out sanitary rules for the prevention of disease in the Army we must have the following machinery: 1. An adequate and well-trained medical personnel, 2. A system of instruction in hygiene for line officers, 3. Instruction of enlisted men by their officers in the elements of personal hygiene, 4. The establishment in the Army of a service of camp sanitation to be administered, preferably by the Medical Department. A division sanitary inspector to be at the head of this service."

During the war with Mexico General Scott levied on that country a tax of \$118,791.19 for the benefit of the soldiers of the U.S. Army. This sum he forwarded to Washington with a request that it be used to establish an Army asylum. This is the origin of the Soldiers' Home at Washington, with its fine buildings and its park of 450 acres, which was established by act of Congress March 3, 1851. To the original fund have been added, under the requirements of this act, all fines adjudged against soldiers by sentences of courts-martial, forfeitures on account of desertion, and the unclaimed money of deceased soldiers. A tax of twelve and one-half cents per month has also been levied during the fifty-four years on the pay of every enlisted man of the Army. The result has been an accumulation of funds in excess of the needs of the Home, and it is now proposed that the monthly tax on the soldiers' pay should be abolished. Its justice has always been questioned, inasmuch as very few of those who pay this enforced tribute ever derive any benefit from it. A recommendation to this effect was made by Inspector General Burton in his annual report, and this recommendation has been followed by that of another high official of the Army. It will require an act of Congress to make the change, and Secretary Taft is now considering the expediency of recommending it.

Senator Gallinger's bill to repeal the provision in Section 13 of the Act of March 3, 1899, the Personnel bill stipulating that officers of the Navy and Marine Corps when on shore shall receive fifteen per cent. less pay than on sea duty, is so manifestly a matter of justice and fair play that it should become a law without debate. Under present-day conditions there is little real ground for making any distinction between sea pay and shore pay. The responsibility of the officer is just the same whether he be ashore or afloat, and it is his responsibility and the special qualifications required of him that should be taken into consideration in adjusting his pay status. The notion that he is worth any less to the Government or to himself when on shore than when at sea is fanciful and inconsistent. To insist upon making any such distinction merely causes confusion and dissatisfaction, and is ridiculously unbusinesslike. The proposed legislation has been urgently recommended by the Navy Department for the past two years and we are able to state with certainty that the members of the House Committee on Naval Affairs believe that this difference between pay of an officer at sea and on shore should be done away with. The whole question of naval pay will be taken up by the House Committee on Naval Affairs as soon as the Naval Appropriation bill is disposed of, with a view to the enactment of remedial legislation placing the Navy and all its corps on the same basis with regard to pay as the Army.

A memorandum was sent to the various bureaus of the Navy Department Dec. 28, directing that after Jan. 1 the North Atlantic Fleet shall be known as the "Atlantic Fleet." The order was issued by Secretary Bonaparte. The idea is that Rear Admiral Evans's command is not confined to any particular portion of the Atlantic, but covers the entire ocean. The change in the name of the North Atlantic Fleet will not, as matters now stand, affect its organization in any way. It is simply considered that the use of the one word, "Atlantic," applied to all of the ships in the waters of the ocean is much more appropriate than the use of the term "North Atlantic" as in the past. In this connection it is interesting to observe that if Congress will provide for two vice-admirals, as asked by the President in his message, the senior of those two officers will command the Atlantic Fleet.

A conference of considerable importance to the Army was held in Washington on Christmas Day between Secretary of War Taft, Lieutenant General Chaffee and Major Gen. John C. Bates. At that conference the eleven bills prepared by the General Staff of the Army with a view to introduction in Congress this session were discussed. Secretary Taft, while approving in a great measure these bills, directed that several changes be made in them and they have been referred back to the General Staff for further consideration. It is understood that Secretary Taft directed that the bill known as the "Elimination bill," which we outlined very fully recently, be modified to some extent.

WEST POINT AT FOOTBALL CONFERENCE.

The first meeting of the national conference of universities and colleges, called to devise means for reforming the game of football, was held at the Murray Hill Hotel in New York city on Dec. 28, and appears to have been dominated by the delegate from the United States Military Academy. Fifty-eight institutions of learning, in all parts of the country, were represented. Yale, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Cornell, Chicago, Northwestern, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan and other big colleges did not send delegates, but it was evident from letters read that many of these were at least in sympathy with the movement. Among the larger colleges represented were Columbia, Minnesota, West Point, Amherst, Williams and Bucknell. There were thirteen college presidents and chancellors at the meeting.

Capt. Palmer E. Pierce, 13th U.S. Inf., representing West Point, expressed the general sentiment of the meeting when he said, "We want reform in football, not revolution." By far the greater number present favored reforming the game, and not abolishing it. A committee of seven was appointed to confer on the matter of football rules, with Lieut. Charles D. Daly, Art. Corps, as one of its members. It was decided to effect a permanent organization, with Capt. Palmer E. Pierce as president.

There were two factions represented at the meeting, the more conservative one being led by Captain Pierce, who was in the thick of the fray during the five hours' discussion of football questions, and the resolutions finally adopted were a signal victory for West Point, as with a few minor changes they were the same as those drafted by the Army Athletic Association. The main point at issue during the discussion was whether the committee to be appointed should consist of five or eleven members, and whether the rules committee should amalgamate with the present rules committee. A compromise was effected by appointing a committee of seven, which is to confer with the present football rules committee, to the end that the rules may be uniform.

The Army representative said that West Point had an agreement to play the Navy next year and could not be bound to any agreement that would prevent the game. Continuing, Captain Pierce said: "West Point is the most democratic institution in the world. We would not like to prevent any cadet from playing football or any other sport, providing he can pass the mental and physical requirements. We do not want a one year rule. There are other institutions stronger than we are. What would be the result if two committees formulated rules? Football would be in a chaotic condition. Things would be in the same condition as they are in Canada to-day, where the teams play under several sets of rules. West Point would play Harvard one day under one set of rules, and maybe a few days later it would play Trinity under another set."

"West Point does not desire revolution, but reform. It would be better to have one set of poor rules than two sets which might be a little better. Few of the evils should be laid to the doors of the present rules committee. I think we can have amalgamation. If we don't act in a conservative way we will surely divide our athletic world. Some of you think football is brutal. We want a hard game, a strenuous game, a game which teaches quickness, alertness, manliness and courage. If we want some great reform we can take the association game, but it won't answer the purpose. We want reform, not revolution; and this can best be accomplished by getting representatives on the football rules committee who will voice our sentiments. The rules committee is now working along the lines we desire."

The resolutions adopted by the meeting recite that football as practised under existing rules has developed undesirable features, and recommend that the authorities of colleges and universities hold themselves responsible for the conduct of athletics. Also that the executive committee appointed by the meeting take cognizance of the vital question of eligibility and report recommendations on this and like matters. Action taken by this conference is to be submitted to all colleges actively engaged in football, for ratification. The committee appointed by the conference is to communicate with the committee now in existence representing Yale, Princeton, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Cornell, Annapolis and Chicago University, suggesting amalgamation into one committee, which shall formulate football rules. If this is declined the conference's committee of seven shall formulate rules which shall be followed by institutions which ratify its action. The objects to be secured shall be: An open game; elimination of rough and brutal play; efficient enforcement of rules; making the rules definite and precise in all respects, such as the definition of brutal playing, holding, tripping, and in general all infringement of the rules for which penalties are given; organization of a permanent body of officials.

Resolutions presented by Professor Bogart, of Columbia, were also adopted, calling attention to the present faults of football and condemning all dishonorable practices connected with the game, such as offering pecuniary inducements to players to enter universities, playing men ineligible as amateurs, brutal playing, etc.

CANALS WE MUST DIG.

In the Technical World Magazine for January Austin Bierbower says: "This nation requires the construction of six great canals to facilitate its commerce, and give its Navy free movement to points of advantage. The first canal to be constructed is the Panama. As this is already under way, and has been much discussed, it is not necessary to dwell on it. When this great waterway is finished, we shall be spared the necessity of sailing around the vast continent of South America in passing between our Atlantic and Pacific seaboard, or in going to Asia."

"Another canal of vast importance which should soon be undertaken, will run across the lower peninsula of Michigan from Lake Michigan to Lake Erie. This would have to be about 200 miles long, but its construction would be greatly facilitated by utilizing the channel of several rivers. The land is nearly level so that it would not be expensive either to construct or to operate. When finished it would shorten the distance between Chicago and Buffalo by 400 miles. The millions that would be spent in constructing it would soon be repaid in the advantages of short and cheap water communication between the West and the East. This is a public improvement which should early receive the attention of capitalists and of the Government."

"Two other canals would naturally connect with this in time. One is the canal from Chicago to the Mississippi, to be constructed by deepening the Chicago Drainage Canal and the Desplaines and Illinois rivers, or by a shorter cut to the Mississippi by way of the Hennepin route running directly west from Chicago. This canal

would unite the Great Lakes with the Mississippi, and furnish a continuous waterway from New York to New Orleans. With the connecting rivers, it would also run waterways all through the West, so that our vessels could sail over almost the whole country. This canal would not be expensive, since the most difficult part has already been built at an expense of \$40,000,000, through the divide which separates the waters of the Lakes from those of the Gulf. Much of the remaining construction would run through the channels of existing rivers. The value of this water route would be enormous, in affording cheap transportation for goods and establishing permanent competition with the railroads."

"The other canal, which will connect with the two preceding, is the Erie, which the State of New York has undertaken to deepen and widen at an expense of more than one hundred million dollars so as to be made available for large vessels. It is possible that, in connection with this canal, we may have to dig another around Niagara Falls on the American side from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, in order to render us independent of the Welland Canal on the Canadian side."

"Another canal which we must some time build, is across the peninsula of Delaware and the eastern shore of Maryland, between the Chesapeake and Delaware bays. This will put Baltimore nearly 300 miles nearer Philadelphia by water, and save 200 miles between Baltimore and European ports. It will also save the same distance between that city and all American ports north of Virginia. This will cheapen the transportation of freight, and greatly aid in transferring the ships of our Navy from one body of water to another. This canal can be cut through a level country at small expense, as part of it will be through the channel of a river."

"Another canal of still greater importance which requires construction, is across the northern part of the peninsula of Florida. Such a canal would save 700 miles between New Orleans and New York, and about the same distance between our other Gulf and Atlantic cities. These canals, besides facilitating the movements of our commerce, would develop parts of the country which are now almost hopelessly isolated in the interior, and would make us far more formidable as a sea power. Were they all constructed, the whole course of trade would have to be rearranged. Millions of tons of freight would go by water which now go by rail. With the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Great Lakes, and with long navigable rivers and bays running into these, which may be connected into one system, forming a network of waters over our vast area, we have enormous possibilities of communication and transportation which we have hardly begun to develop; and these great internal improvements should furnish our next public undertakings."

"Two other canals near our borders, which would also greatly affect our commerce, may, with advantage, be built in time. One is a canal across the peninsula of Lower California, connecting the Gulf of California with the Pacific Ocean. This would save the people of northwestern Mexico 1,200 miles in reaching the coast of California by water."

"A more important enterprise would be a canal from the Georgian Bay to the St. Lawrence River—or, more definitely, from Lake Nipissing, which connects with the Georgian Bay, to the Ottawa River, which flows into the St. Lawrence. This canal would give a short cut by water from the Great Lakes through Canada to the Atlantic, shortening the distance from Duluth or Chicago to European ports by 600 miles. This last-mentioned route, however, would be more advantageous to Canada than to the United States. It is probable that only the construction of the canal across Michigan, already referred to, and the turning of the Erie Canal into a great ship channel, can render this Georgian Bay undertaking permanently impracticable; for these two canals, by bringing Chicago nearer the Atlantic, would become too strong a competitor, especially as they would be navigable during a longer period each year than the Ottawa and St. Lawrence route, which is usually closed by ice from December to May."

OBSERVATION OF THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

Major Joseph E. Kuhn, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., one of the military observers with the Japanese army who was with it from the siege of Port Arthur to the battle of Liao-Yang, gave an exceptionally interesting and instructive lecture in Washington, D.C., Dec. 23, before the Geographic Society. The lecture was rendered all the more valuable by stereopticon presentation of numerous fine views, photographed by Major Kuhn during his stay with the Japanese. One of these views, described by the Washington Star, shows 203 Meter Hill, the crucial point of the Japanese attack, plowed up like a new-turned field by the Japanese shells. Major Kuhn was greatly impressed with the skill of the Japanese commanders and with the work of the rank and file. He said that one of the most cherished memories of his life will be the fact that he was admitted to the close acquaintance and friendship of General Nogi, whom he characterized as one of the greatest commanders of modern times.

The interior of Port Arthur after the capture by the Japanese was shown in numerous views. There were trenches more than man deep, topped with sacks of sand and pitted beneath with bomb proofs. That they were captured was no disgrace to the Russians, either, for there were guns upon guns shown dismounted and demolished by the terrible Japanese artillery fire. Guns had been mounted from the Russian warships, but all had gone down in ruin before the Japanese shells, shrapnel and solid shot. It was a picture of desolation inside, and Major Kuhn said that at the end there was nothing that could live on the parapet of the defenses. Another picture showed a spot where a Japanese battery had been brought to within 500 yards of a trench which had stood against assault after assault, and the result was shown in a picture where a high explosive shell had plowed an immense breach through the trench and wrecked a house nearby, making a pathway through which the Japanese riflemen had rushed to victory.

A view taken when the Russians, fleeing north from the attack of the Japanese after Liao-Yang, had tried to cross the railroad and get the shelter of the embankment on the farther side, showed the great damage one shell can do. A shrapnel shell had demolished one of the Russian guns and killed the horses of the gun team. The rest of the column rushing on the obstruction had been piled up pell mell. There were guns, transport wagons and cooking wagons, dead horses and dead and dying soldiers thrown together in a pile, the work of a single shot from a Japanese gun. There was another spot along the road where the Russian drivers had been panic-stricken by the closely pursuing Japanese and had cut the traces of battery horses and wagon teams, escaping on the animals as best they could. There were over a hundred guns and wagons abandoned within the range of the camera in one spot along the road. There were also pictures of the Chinese refugees abandoning their homes in the face of the com-

ing army, and more peaceful views of Manchurian villages. One of the pictures showed the German military attaché writing in his quarters in company with two young Chinese beauties. One of the young ladies was baptized "the virtuous plum blossom." The name of the other was not mentioned. Several of the pictures dealt with the methods employed by the Japanese commanders to keep their men employed and amused in the intervals of waiting. One of the most interesting events of the campaign, in a way, was when one division of 30,000 men was given an entertainment covering two days, with theaters, wrestling matches, etc. There were a number of pictures of the various headquarters and portraits of the distinguished Japanese commanders. The views demonstrated that Major Kuhn had been a keen and constant observer, and that he was also a past master in the art of photography.

COLONEL HOFF'S OBSERVATIONS.

Mr. Wm. E. Curtis, in the Chicago Record-Herald, publishes an interview with Col. John VanR. Hoff, M.D., U. S.A., part of which is substantially a repetition of what we have published here concerning the observations of that accomplished medical officer in Manchuria. Colonel Hoff says further, that when he left Harbin in October there were altogether 1,052,000 Russian soldiers still in Manchuria, and that two full army corps of 40,000 men each were then on their way, making a total of 1,132,000 Russian soldiers in Manchuria.

"The Russians carry their soldiers in freight cars, an average of forty men to a car and from thirty to thirty-five cars to a train. The officers have what we would call ordinary passenger coaches. It usually takes eight weeks for a train of soldiers to make the trip of 5,370 miles from Moscow to Harbin. They carry few supplies. There are many commissary stations en route, and the trains make frequent stops for the soldiers to rest and feed and take exercise."

"The manner in which the Siberian railroad has handled the troops during the war has been very remarkable. When war was precipitated there were no more than 60,000 Russian troops in Manchuria, and the only way to get reinforcements was to bring them across the continent over a single-track road twice as far as from here to San Francisco. The maximum capacity of the road at that time was nine trains each way a day, 1,000 men to a train. The tracks have a five-foot gauge, with sixty-pound rails. In addition to the troops the railway had to haul their equipment, their horses, ordnance, tools for building fortifications and all kinds of military equipments and impedimenta. Fortunately, they did not have to transport much food."

"The troops that first came were from Siberia, and they did most of the fighting. The railway was completed as rapidly as possible under the direction of Prince Hillkoff, minister of communications in the Czar's cabinet, who was educated on the Pennsylvania railroad and is very appreciative of the opportunities he enjoyed in this country. During this war he has given us the most remarkable exhibition of transportation skill in all history. The problem he has had to solve was infinitely more difficult than any that ever came up during our Civil War or during any other war. Very few accidents happened. Very few detentions occurred. The entire line was given up to military purposes. With the exception of one express train between Moscow and Irkutsk, which ran each way three times a week at the usual speed, the mail trains were kept down to a ten-mile-an-hour schedule, safety being preferred to speed. A continuous procession of trains only two or three hours apart has been passing east and west, day after day and month after month, without cessation, and the manner in which the movement has been conducted is an extraordinary object lesson of transportation."

"How long will it take to send back the million and more who are now in Manchuria?" was asked.

"There will be no difficulty in sending them all home during the eighteen months allowed by the treaty of peace," replied Colonel Hoff.

"The army is in magnificent condition," said Colonel Hoff, "and it is composed of splendid fighting material—typical Russian peasants, illiterate, ox-like, stupid, stolid, enduring, but docile and good-natured. They are easily susceptible to discipline, obedient to their officers and their priests, loyal to their religion and to their Czar. They are men of large stature and perfect physical development, good constitutions, accustomed to privation, hardened to fatigue and capable of handling weapons with skill."

"What effect has the war had upon them?"

"They have been transformed from unsophisticated peasants into seasoned soldiers and are much more intelligent beings than when they were first brought out. They were all conscripts. They were forced into the service. They had to go, and they went reluctantly. They had never heard of Manchuria and did not know anything about Japan. They had no knowledge of the causes of the war and most of them had never been outside of their native villages, but during the last year and a half they have learned a lot of things, have developed into good soldiers and are very much improved in intelligence by their experience and observation, as well as by drill and discipline."

"The Russians have put up a wonderful fight. We have not given them half the credit they deserve. You have heard a great deal about the valor of the Japanese but very little about that of the Russians. The organization and the handling of the Russian army has been much better than is generally believed, and the health of the troops has been much better than experts expected."

VALUE OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I., Dec. 20, 1905.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of the wireless station here, in its relations to maritime casualties and disasters during the current calendar year:

(a) Jan. 3, 1905, a wireless message was received from the S.S. *Pilgrim* that that steamer had run down a schooner in the Sound, and to send a tug to the rescue. This casualty was reported to the steamer's agents.

(b) On Feb. 5, 1905, 1:05 p.m., a wireless message was received from Lightship No. 66, then en route from New Bedford to her station at Nantucket Shoals, that the ship was jammed in the ice and was in a dangerous position off the Dumpling Rocks. The U.S.S. *Hist* was sent to her assistance, and the vessel was saved.

(c) On March 31, 1905, 8:30 p.m., a wireless message was received from Lightship No. 66, that Atlantic Transport Steamer Mackinaw reported that she had passed the steamer *Manitou* on March 24, in Lat. 45.45, Long. 58.40, with thrust shaft fractured. The latter was proceeding slowly to Falmouth. This casualty was reported by wire to the steamer's agents.

(d) On June 1, 1905, in accordance with a request

from the Motor Boat Publishing Co., New York, this station notified the lightship on Nantucket Shoals to keep a lookout for a motor boat which was adrift.

(e) On Aug. 20, 1905, Lightship No. 66 sent a message that the British steamer Korrania, bound west, had her low pressure piston broken. This was reported by wire to the steamer's agents.

(f) On Aug. 20, 1905, 2:40 p.m., received a wireless message direct from the U.S.S. Chattanooga, at sea, that she had passed, in a given latitude and longitude, a sunken wreck dangerous to navigation. This information was duly reported to the Hydrographic Office and to the press.

(g) On Sept. 21, 1905, Lightship No. 66 sent a message that the German oil steamer Phoebus had had a collision with unknown steamer, bound west, at 10:30 p.m., in a fog. This casualty was reported by wire to the steamer's agents.

(h) On Sept. 22, 1905, when the U.S.S. Columbia was searching for the derelict sunken schooner Warren, a telegram was received at this station from the Philadelphia Maritime Exchange of the latest position known of the wreck, obtained from an incoming steamer. This position was sent by wireless to the Columbia at 3:25 p.m. on the 22d. At 5:45 p.m. on the 24th a wireless message was received from the Columbia, distant 110 miles, announcing that she had destroyed the wreck of the Warren. This information was transmitted to the Maritime Exchange.

(i) On Dec. 8, 1905, Lightship No. 58 sent a message that steamer Cowrie reported passing brigantine Harry Smith of New Bedford, twenty-five miles east of lightship under jury rudder. This information was wired to New Bedford, and also to the owners of the brigantine in Boston.

(j) On Dec. 9, 1905, the German steamer Bayonne reported, through Lightship No. 58, that one of her main boilers was leaking and out of order, and that she would return to New York, and to have a tug meet her at 1 p.m. the next day. The information was wired to the agents in New York.

(k) On Dec. 10, 1905, 9 a.m., Lightship No. 58 reported that she was in distress, and to send help. Assistance was at once sent from Boston, and although the lightship was lost, all hands were saved.

The above shows what a tremendous factor wireless telegraphy is destined to become in ameliorating and, in many cases, altogether averting disasters on the high seas.

Very respectfully,
ALBERT GLEAVES, Comdr., U.S.N.,
Inspector of Ordnance in Charge.

Chief of Bureau of Equipment.

WAR TEACHINGS AS TO OUR NAVAL POLICY.

We take the following excerpts from an admirable article by Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, U.S.N., in *Town Topics*, entitled, "The Year in the Navy":

"It is a source of the greatest congratulations to see our so-called 'molders of public opinion' reversing their former policy and now swallowing whole the ideas of the old, and by them, much derided Policy Board of a few years ago. The result of the naval actions of the year just passed has driven home the very sound ideas held by our naval officers for long years, but which they tried, in vain, to have carried out. The great lesson of this war was learned by this country at the very start of our naval career. 'The biggest ships, with the biggest guns and with greatest speed.' This policy gave us the Constitution, United States and President—a slight receding from that policy gave the ill-starred Chesapeake.

"At times in building our new Navy, we have spasmodically jumped to the front, as with the New York and Columbia, in the latter merely adopting 'the biggest ship and greatest speed,' but leaving out the most important part of the formula, namely, the 'biggest guns.' Another brave start was made in the first of our battleships, but this was soon dropped, and, following European ideas, we have the Illinois and Maine classes. It took a brave fight to keep the then large guns of eight-inch caliber in our more modern ships, and a still harder one before the seven-inch guns, in place of the six-inch, were adopted still later.

"Europe has profited by our discussions and jumped to seven and one-half and nine and one-fifth-inch guns—and it was left to the keen insight of the Japanese to cut the Gordian knot and place ten-inch guns, in smaller numbers, of course, in place of, and as offsets to our eight-inch.

"It was our own naval officers who first proposed an increase in the number of 12-inch guns in all battleships. This was cried down on the score that those guns could not be increased on the displacement then used as a standard. A few years later, and we jumped to 16,000-ton ships, but with no proportionate increase in the heavy guns. Had that part of our original formula been kept in mind, ships now about to go into service would have been nearly as far ahead as is the giant vessel now proposed for the British, and farther in advance than the Japanese vessels now being completed in England.

"Our original formula must be kept in mind at all times, and 'the largest ships, the largest guns and the greatest speed' must ever be our slogan. The middle proposition must be taken in its largest sense, which is 'the greatest number of the largest guns.' Time and experience have about settled the question of the size of the 'largest guns.' All nations have found anything larger than the 12-inch to have defects for ship use which outweigh any advantages, so we are now concerned with the number of these to be carried and the accuracy with which they can be used. Our present definition of 'the largest guns' includes not only the largest practicable caliber guns, but the largest number of them, and the largest number of hits with them.

"And this is what the officers who have to use these great weapons have always contended for.

"This was forestalling the lesson taught by the war in the East during the past year. In fact, that war has given our naval Service nothing new, but has served to open the eyes of our people, through the 'molders of public opinion,' to the very facts which our naval officers, with their limited means of getting heard, had almost entirely failed to have properly noticed.

"The experiences of our Spanish War proved to us that of whatever other use they might be, torpedoboats were not fit for fighting or for despatch boats. The late war in the East has, I believe, convinced the most enthusiastic advocates of torpedoboats that they must be placed in the category of 'accidental' weapons—such as the Spanish experience with their destroyers. In the matter of submarines nothing has been learned, as they were not used. Peace maneuvering has fully shown their dangerous and unreliable character, dangerous to their own crews, I mean.

"The value of the armored cruiser, as it now exists, seems to be very small. It should be remembered that the battleships against which the armored cruisers were fitted were in no sense standard ships. The only lesson, if

it can be called such, which was taught regarding armored cruisers by the Tushima battle, was that almost anything is good enough to use in action against an inferior enemy, no matter what class of vessel he may be afloat in.

"The great lesson of the war in the East has been the demonstration that speed is a vital element in naval warfare. Fire could be concentrated by the faster fleet upon any part of the slower, and almost equally as bad, the auxiliaries of the slower fleet could be thrown into confusion to the very great disadvantage of the fighting force. In the face of this experience, must not our vessels be given much greater speed? Sane reasoning cries in thunder tones, 'Yes!' The 'compromiseless vessel' advocated by Commander Fiske, U.S.N., must be our 'lowest standard,' so to speak. What others are doing we must also do; and a little better, if we can. Is it not wise to so alter the batteries of the battleships just launched that they may carry at least ten-inch in lieu of the eight-inch guns in turrets and have the eight-inch replace the seven-inch in broadside? This change can be readily made at this stage of their construction and at very small expense, and then these vessels would have, at least, one of the propositions of our national formula, viz., 'the biggest guns.'

"The Tushima Straits battle has brought up again the much threshed question of the distribution of armor. Nothing positive has been learned, although we can now see, as was inferred before then, that in a good seaway the under-water body of the vessels can easily be reached with deadly effect. That engagement demonstrated that Admiral Farragut was right when he said: 'The best protection from an enemy's fire is a well-directed fire from our own guns.'

"The effect of shell fire in the Russian ships convinces us that the arrangement of the five-inch battery on board our Kearsarge class invites the annihilation of the personnel of those guns; and that the sooner those vessels are rebuilt the better. Nothing illustrates so well the great advance in powder and projectiles as do these vessels. At their building they were the advanced type; to-day their secondary battery deck is simply a death trap. And all this clearly points out that a navy can never be completed, and that our people must learn that each year will call for a goodly assessment for our 'Assurance of Peace.' Had the Policy Board's building plan, estimated to cost \$125,000,000, been carried out the \$400,000,000 of the Spanish War would not have had to be expended, to say nothing of the lives lost and the increasing pensions to be paid."

ADMIRAL DEWEY ON HAZING.

Admiral George Dewey, U.S.N., has strong convictions on the subject of hazing at the Naval Academy and expresses them with impressive candor in an interview which appears in the *New York Sun*.

"Hazing," he says, "of all the acts of cowardly conduct of which I have ever heard, seems to me to be the worst and to have the most alarming possibilities. I can conceive of nothing more cowardly or more brutalizing than the hazing of one man by a dozen others. Several against one is certainly inconsistent with the dignity of any man who expects to be an officer of the Navy; and the midshipman who under such circumstances participates in hazing cannot from the very nature of things be a credit to his country in any capacity.

"Hazing has reached the limit of toleration. Whatever the attitude taken regarding it elsewhere, it simply must be eliminated from the Naval Academy. It has been stopped at West Point, I believe, and it can be wiped out at Annapolis. It is useless, I am afraid, to appeal to the honor of midshipmen as a means of abolishing hazing. If they will not respect their solemn oath taken when they enter the Academy, which forbids such a violation of discipline and which is also forbidden by a specific act of Congress, they will certainly ignore any further purely verbal appeal.

"Until this hectic spasm of uncivilized sport, this deadening of the higher sense of honor and fair play, has passed, and I believe that it will, it seems to me there is but one course open. That is to place a watch over these midshipmen as though they were a kindergarten school, thus making it impossible for any number of them to assemble without the presence of an officer. This might seem a humiliating condition, but the events which have led up to it have not been less degrading. In order to do this, it would probably become necessary to increase the number of officers at Annapolis. We have now nearly twice as many midshipmen as there were a few years ago, but the detail of officers on duty there has not been correspondingly increased. The Navy needs more officers. We haven't enough officers on our ships or at our training stations. This, of course, is a matter which cannot be settled in a moment, but stringent and immediate measures will certainly put a rein on hazing at the Academy.

"I would not allow any midshipman who, being on duty, had even witnessed a scene of hazing without reporting it or had participated in it to remain in the Academy one hour. I would instantly dismiss him with no possible hope of reinstatement. Congress, you know, has reinstated midshipmen who have been thrown out of the Academy for this offense. I would make such a recourse impossible. I appreciate the fact that Congress and the officers in charge of the Naval Academy are now resorting to the limit of their power to uproot this evil. I believe that they will be successful."

Strong as appeared the resentment of the Admiral when hazing was being discussed, the introduction of a reference to the Branch-Meriwether case brought out an entirely different feeling. The Admiral believes in fighting—good hard-fisted fighting. "Without commenting on the result, I deeply regret, as does everybody, that episode," he said. "I regret that such a thing should have happened at all and yet I cannot in my heart condemn fair fighting. A man who is going to make fighting his profession in life must not be afraid to fight. An evenly matched fight, with the proper incentives behind it, does not hurt any boy; it tends to harden and broaden him. There is as much difference between fair fighting and hazing as there is between piracy and legitimate warfare.

"There wasn't any hazing at the Naval Academy during the years of my tuition there. When I was a fourth class man some of my warmest friends were members of the higher classes. The Navy was making officers in those days. They are nearly all dead now, but some of the finest men the naval world ever knew got their training at Annapolis in those days.

"In the light of recent events I cannot even condone the mild, good natured hazing which has often marked the overflow of good spirits and abundance of energy. As a matter of fact, while I cannot say that I have ever hazed or had personal knowledge of much hazing, there was some of it during my tour of duty at the Academy, when I commanded the old Constitution and had charge of the fourth class. The only instances of hazing then of which I had knowledge were very mild, playful pranks,

which could not injure anyone but simply formed outlets for the fun that is pent up in every boy.

"But with the conditions which now exist I have no sympathy and advocate the showing of no lenience. The Government is spending large sums of money to educate young men to be its fighting force in later years—to educate them as they can be educated in no other institution in the country, and is even paying them good salaries during the time they spend in the Academy. Every effort of thoroughly trained minds centers in the education of these young men, everyone of whom coveted the prize of an appointment to Annapolis. Surely, it becomes them, after all the Government is doing for them, to wilfully disobey the rules made for their guidance, as well as all principles of common sense and decency. In conclusion, I have but to add that no man who hazes is less than a coward, and no coward can make a good sailor."

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U.S.S. Charleston, Comdr. C. McR. Winslow, is due at Charleston, S.C., on Jan. 9 to remain until Jan. 11, and while there the cruiser will be presented with a handsome silver service by the city. Secretary Bonaparte has tentatively accepted a pressing invitation to be present on that occasion and he is now considering making the trip in the new ship. After her visit to Charleston, Commander Winslow will take his ship out for her final trial and will then start for the Pacific coast. The vessel will be met off the southern coast of California by the Pacific Squadron, and Rear Admiral Goodrich, commanding, will transfer his flag from the Chicago to the Charleston.

Something like half a million dollars has been spent in transforming the battleship Indiana into a modern war vessel. The work, which was done at the navy yard, New York, included new boilers, repairs to inner bottom and bulkheads, fitting electric drive for 8-inch turrets, overhauling all turrets and gear, rearranging berth deck quarters, new heads, electric ventilation system, new decks and galley and general sealing and cleaning throughout. She is nearly ready for commission.

Seaman Apprentice Robert Cremer died at the naval hospital, Newport, R.I., Dec. 22, of spinal meningitis. He came from Indiana. A few hours later John P. Hayes, of Brooklyn, N.Y., who had been ill for only a short time, died, making the fourth death. All the cases now under observation are among apprentices at the training station who are exposed to the disease in Detention Building No. 2. A medical board inspected the building and recommended to the Navy Department that the building be destroyed. It is a large two story building, built nearly twenty years ago.

Concerning the question of turbines the Scientific American says: "So far as the trial trips and the maiden voyage of the Carmania are criterion, the application of the turbine to an ocean liner of the largest size has been a brilliant success, and thereby the last doubt as to the ability of the steam turbine to supersede the reciprocating engine in practically every class of marine service, from the torpedo boat up to the 40,000 ton high-speed ocean steamer, is completely set at rest. What the success of the Carmania implies to her owners can be understood, when it is remembered that upon her success depended the profitable outcome of the investment of about eighteen million dollars, of which thirteen millions represents the cost of the new 25-knot turbine liners now under construction. Should the Carmania be taken up by the British navy as an auxiliary cruiser, she would carry twelve quick-firing guns of large caliber. Moreover, two sets of steering gear are provided, one for ordinary navigation, and a duplicate set placed below the waterline, in agreement with Admiralty specifications.

The first big gun for the U.S. battleship Nebraska, now completing at Washington, arrived there a few days since. It is a 12-inch gun, weighing 118,000 pounds. It required two large flat cars to haul the gun from the East. The Nebraska is now fast nearing completion.

The crew of the U.S.S. Missouri gave an elaborate ball in Roughton Hall, Charlestown, Mass., Dec. 22. The hall was beautifully decorated with flags from the Missouri. The grand march was led by Capt. E. C. Pendleton, of the Missouri, escorted Mrs. F. K. Hill. They were followed by Boatswain's Mate James P. Loftus, president of the U.S.S. Missouri association, and Miss Mary Altieri; Lieut. Comdr. F. K. Hill and Mrs. Austin, and about 100 other couples. The throng of spectators, numbering about 1,200, warmly applauded the participants in the march. Among the guests present were Lieut. Comdr. Cleland Davis, Lieut. William P. Scott, Midshipmen W. L. Culbertson and Royal E. Ingersoll, Lieut. F. D. Berrien, U.S.N.; Capt. D. D. Porter, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. L. C. Palmer, Rev. Matthew C. Gleeson, U.S.N.; chaplain of the Missouri, and Capt. H. E. Cooper. The banquet was served in the upper hall, which was handsomely draped with flags of many nations.

William H. Webster, a coal passer on the U.S.S. Terror, at Philadelphia, Pa., was placed in irons on Dec. 23 and is charged with the murder of a citizen. Webster was found with a married woman by the name of Tate by the husband of the latter and a quarrel in the street followed, which resulted in the stabbing of Tate in the heart.

The tug Hercules arrived at Norfolk, Va., Dec. 22, from Solomon's Island with Btsn. Percy Herberts, who is attached to the U.S.S. Glacier, on board, with a broken leg, received while doing some work on the Glacier's towing machine. The injury will prevent him from going to the Philippines with his ship, which is one of the colliers that is to tow the Dewey.

Btsn. John Larsen, of the revenue cutter Calumet, on duty at New York city, narrowly escaped drowning on Dec. 23, as the cutter ranged alongside the Ward liner Santiago, just in from Nassau and Havana. Larsen fell between the cutter and the liner and came to the surface far astern, grasping a ladder. He was picked up by the Calumet nearly ten minutes later as he was swept away on the fast running ebb tide. He was unharmed except for chill.

The gunboat Concord has been ordered to the Asiatic Station for a three years' cruise. The Oregon is on the way to the Puget Sound Navy Yard for a complete and thorough overhauling. This will probably take a couple of years, and it is not likely that the Oregon will be sent back to the Asiatic Station.

The Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair went to Sandusky, O., this week to make an inspection of two large electrical generators which are being built there for the Boston Navy Yard. He spent Christmas with friends in Ohio, where in his youthful days he was an engineer.

The largest warship ever built in Japan was successfully launched at Tokio Dec. 26. She is the armored cruiser Teukuba, and is 440 feet long, 75 feet beam and 25 feet draught. Her tonnage is 13,750, and her engines are

20,500 horsepower. She was less than a year in building, having been laid down Jan. 14. The destroyer Harikino, 480 tons and 600 horsepower, was launched at Kobe Dec. 25.

The U.S.S. Minneapolis, Capt. James M. Miller, arrived in Hampton Roads Dec. 23 from abroad.

By orders of the Navy Department, the Brooklyn, Galveston, Chattanooga and Tacoma are constituted the 3d Division of the North Atlantic Fleet, on detached duty, for a cruise in the Mediterranean Sea, upon which all vessels mentioned started on Dec. 28. Mail address from the United States will be, "Care of Postmaster, New York City"; from Europe, "Care of United States Despatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England."

Rear Admiral Evans, U.S.N., will transfer his flag to the new battleship Connecticut, now nearing completion at the navy yard, New York. The vessel will not, however, be ready for commission for several months yet.

On the ships and in the Marine Barracks at the navy yard, New York, and other stations, special Christmas dinners were served officers and enlisted men, and ships having bands were entertained with music. Many of the men were granted shore leave to spend the day with relatives or friends.

The following enlisted men of the Navy were, on Dec. 27, after a successful examination, made warrant machinists of the Navy: William Herzberg, chief machinist's mate; Jarrard E. Jones, machinist's mate, first class; Z. A. Sherwin, Paul R. Fox, Otto Boldt, O. S. Canning, O. J. McGorkle, Gay E. Howard, John B. Martin, Daniel J. Marx, F. F. Krainek, David W. Harry, W. W. Hoopes, William Keller and George R. Thompson, chief machinist's mates; Thomas J. Hayes and Charles S. Wolf, machinist's mates, first class.

Great Britain will figure largely in towing the big drydock Dewey from Solomon's Island, Va., to the Philippines. Not only were the great lengths of steel hawsers to be used purchased in England, but the three steamers to do the towing are also British productions. The Glacier, a vessel of 7,000 tons, was built at Sunderland in 1891, and was formerly the British steamer Port Chalmers; the Caesar, a vessel of 5,016 tons, was built at Stockton-on-Tees, England, in 1896, and was formerly the British steamer Kingston. The Brutus, the last of the trio, is a vessel of 6,000 tons, was built at South Shields, England, in 1894, and was formerly the Norwegian steamer Peter Jebsen. All three vessels have single screw, triple expansion engines. The Glacier has a speed of 12 knots and the Caesar and Brutus 10 knots. The combined tonnage of the Glacier and Caesar, which in tandem fashion, will take the 11,000 ton drydock in tow, is 12,016 tons. As we have previously explained, the Brutus will stand by during the voyage as an emergency vessel in case of the breakdown of either of the other towing steamers, and the tug Potomac will be on duty for emergencies. The Manila hawsers, also used in the towing in addition to the steel hawsers, were made in New Jersey and are fifteen inches in circumference and are each 1,200 feet in length, and there are twelve coils of them. They are three strand and regular lay, and each coil weighs approximately 9,300 pounds. There are only two rope walks in the country, it is said, that can produce a 200 fathom, fifteen-inch rope. The towing machines were made in Providence, R.I.

In the course of a valuable article on "The Japanese Navy Before and After the War," the Scientific American states that the expansion of Japan's fleet by captures and new construction since the outbreak of hostilities with Russia has been most remarkable. In battleships, for instance, there is an increase of 67,456 tons, or 80 per cent.; in coast-defense vessels an increase of 16,624 tons, or 178 per cent.; in armored cruisers there is an increase of 7,800 tons, equal to 10 per cent.; and in protected cruisers there is an increase of 16,440 tons, or 30 per cent. The total increase of the whole navy in tonnage alone is 108,320 tons, which is an increase of 48 per cent. on the total tonnage with which Japan went into the war. This places her ahead of Italy, and brings her into fifth place, or next in rank to the United States. It appears, according to our esteemed contemporary, that every one of the eleven battleships and cruisers captured or refloated by the Japanese is capable of thorough repair. "The Japanese," the Scientific American continues, "performed many brilliant feats during the progress of the war; but not one of them was, in its way, more remarkable than the skill with which they recovered a whole fleet of Russian warships from the mud at Port Arthur and Chemulpo, took it over sea to Japan, and pushed forward the repairs so successfully as to make it possible for every battleship and cruiser before many months to go into commission under the flag of the Rising Sun. Without disparaging the skilful work done by the Japanese wrecking crews, it may be said that the salvage of the Port Arthur fleet is a splendid tribute to the genius of the naval architect. It is a complete verification of those theories of watertight subdivision and the combination of belt and deck armor, which have produced the many-compartmented modern warship."

The U.S.S. Connecticut is to have an enormous searchlight installed on her. It possesses a 64-inch, true, parabolic mirror—the largest in existence—and the glass face of the light measures over six feet. The giant light is now being tested by Mr. Lillard, of the Electrical Equipment Department. A seventeen horsepower electric engine supplies the power. The positive carbons are two and a half inches in diameter, and the negative are one and a quarter. They are six inches long and automatically adjust themselves.

On board the U.S.S. Pennsylvania, Capt. T. C. McLean, U.S.N., at Hampton Roads, Va., there was on Christmas day, in addition to an extra inviting dinner, an interesting program of sports in the morning, afternoon and evening. It included boat races, tug-of-war, athletic events and boxing. There was also dancing and vocal and instrumental music.

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts have a somewhat difficult problem to solve in supplying the North Atlantic Fleet with provisions and supplies. It now seems that the aid of merchant steamers will have to be invoked. The supply ship Glacier has gone to the Philippines with the drydock Dewey, and the Culgoa is out of commission. The Celtic is on her way up the South American coast, but it is doubtful if she will reach New York in time to be of any great assistance. If she makes a quick trip it will be possible to use her for most of the work. If the Celtic is delayed the situation may become somewhat complicated. There is no cold storage plant at Guantanamo, and the Washington officials do not know whether the one at San Juan is still running. It was controlled by a private meat shipping concern, but that institution has stopped sending fresh meats to San Juan. The only merchant steamer to San Juan which has a cold storage plant aboard has a capacity of

only one hundred tons. Consequently there may be some difficulty in getting fresh supplies to the fleet. All of the vessels will, however, by the time they start for the West Indies, be provided with provisions to last six weeks. Some ships will have enough to last longer. In the meantime it is hoped that the problem will solve itself.

The Don Juan de Austria has completed her repairs at the Portsmouth (N.H.) Navy Yard, and is about to depart for the South. She will probably go to the West Indies immediately.

The gunboat Paducah, which had her final trial trip two weeks ago, left Norfolk on December 27 for active duty in Dominican waters. The run out from New York last week developed some slight troubles, and these were remedied at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

The torpedo practice ship Vesuvius, which has been stationed at Newport, has gone to the navy yard at Boston for some slight repairs, and to have sluice valves for the submerged torpedo tubes installed. The Vesuvius will probably be sent to Washington for the torpedo tubes, and will then go back to Newport for further duty at the training station there.

By a decision of the Court of Claims which has just been rendered, between one hundred and one hundred and twenty-five pay officers of the Navy are entitled to money which they expended for quarters while settling accounts. The decision was to the effect that pay officers are entitled to commutation for quarters while settling their accounts, something which has not heretofore been allowed. The officers who have paid for quarters out of their own pockets under such circumstances are entitled to their money back, and will undoubtedly get it. The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts estimates that the claims will run from \$25 to \$100 each.

The French warship Jaureguiberry was recently injured by the explosion of the compressed air chamber of one of the Lorient torpedoboots.

Captain Gibbs, of the U.S. lighthouse tender Azalea, as a reward for his prompt action in going to the relief of Lightship No. 58, off Nantucket, when the thirteen men of her crew were rescued from almost certain death, has received a substantial increase of salary. The suggestion that Captain Gibbs should thus be officially recognized came first from Admiral Dewey, U.S.N., in a conversation with Captain Sehree, U.S.N., secretary of the Lighthouse Board.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Charles J. Bonaparte.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Truman H. Newberry.

Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief.

FIRST SQUADRON.

First Division.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Evans). Capt. Nathan E. Niles. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Edwin C. Pendleton. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Edward B. Barry. Arrived Dec. 28 at the navy yard, New York. Address there.

KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Herbert Winslow. Arrived Dec. 28 at the navy yard, New York. Address there.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Divisional Commander.

ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Davis.) Capt. Samuel P. Comly. At New York.

ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. John A. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Benjamin F. Tilley. Arrived Dec. 28 at the North River, New York. Send mail to New York City.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Edward D. Taussig. At the navy yard, New York. Address there. To go out of commission for repairs; place will be taken by the Indiana.

Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Under command of Lieut. Montgomery M. Taylor.

The vessels of this flotilla are assigned to the 1st Squadron, North Atlantic Fleet.

HOPKINS, Lieut. Charles W. Forman. At Pine Beach, Va. Address there.

LAWRENCE, Lieut. Thomas C. Hart. At Pine Beach, Va. Address there.

MACDONOUGH, Lieut. Kenneth M. Bennett. At Pine Beach, Va. Address there.

STEWART, Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer. At Pine Beach, Va. Address there.

TRUXTON, Lieut. Clark D. Stearns. At Pine Beach, Va. Address there.

WORDEN, At Pine Beach, Va. Address there.

SECOND SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, Commander.

Third Division.

BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Sigsbee.) Capt. Arthur P. Nazro. En route to Mediterranean waters.

GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William G. Cutler. En route to Mediterranean waters.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Alex Sharp. En route to Mediterranean waters.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James T. Smith. En route to Mediterranean waters.

Proposed itinerary of the Brooklyn, Galveston, Chattanooga and Tacoma of the 3d Division, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, on detached duty:

Port.	Arrive.	Leave.	Coal.
Tompkinsville, N.Y. . .	Jan. 11	Dec. 28	Yes.
Gibraltar	Jan. 17	Jan. 17	Yes.
Tangier, Morocco . . .	Jan. 17	Jan. 19	No.
Algiers, Algeria	Jan. 21	Jan. 27	Yes.
Villefranche, France . .	Jan. 30	Feb. 10	No.
Leghorn, Italy	Feb. 11	Feb. 18	Yes.
Naples, Italy	Feb. 19	Feb. 24	Yes.
Piraeus, Greece	Feb. 27	Mar. 3	Yes.
Beirut, Syria	Mar. 5	Mar. 10	No.
Alexandria, Egypt	Mar. 12		Yes.

Other ports after Alexandria to be visited in obedience to orders from the Department, or in accordance with itinerary submitted later; or at the discretion of Squadron Commander.

Mail from the United States should be addressed, care of Postmaster, New York City.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, Commander.

Send mail for ships of this division to Fort Monroe, Va.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 22 guns. (Flagship of Rear Ad-

miral Brownson). Capt. Conway H. Arnold. At Hampton Roads, Va.

COLORADO, A.C., 22 guns. Capt. Duncan Kennedy. At Hampton Roads, Va.

MARYLAND, A.C., 22 guns. Capt. Royal R. Ingersoll. At Hampton Roads, Va.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 22 guns. Capt. Thomas C. McLean. At Hampton Roads, Va.

THIRD SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, Commander.

Fifth Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York City.

OLYMPIA, P.C. 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Bradford.) Capt. James D. Adams. At the naval station, Culebra, West Indies.

CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Edward F. Qualtrough. At the naval station, Culebra, West Indies.

DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John C. Colwell. At the naval station, Culebra, W.I.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William F. Halsey. At the naval station, Culebra, W.I.

EAGLE, C.G., Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At Sanchez, Santo Domingo.

Sixth Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York City.

NEWPORT (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Benjamin Tappan. Arrived Dec. 24 at San Juan, Porto Rico.

NASHVILLE, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Washington I. Chambers. At Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Albert G. Winterhalter. Sailed Dec. 27, from Norfolk, Va., for Monte Cristi, Santo Domingo.

SCORPION, C.G., 10 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Hilary P. Jones. At Santo Domingo City.

DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Augustus F. Fechteler. Arrived Dec. 28 at Santo Domingo City.

COAST SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Francis W. Dickinson, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this squadron to Charleston, S.C.

TEXAS, 2d C.B.S., 8 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dickinson.) Capt. George A. Bicknell. At Charleston, S.C. Address there.

ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Rogers H. Galt. At Charleston, S.C.

FLORIDA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Charles W. Bartlett. At Charleston, S.C.

NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Alfred Reynolds. At Charleston, S.C.

Third Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Willis McDowell, Flotilla Commander.

Send mail for flotilla to Charleston, S.C.

PORTER, Lieut. Willis McDowell. At Charleston, S.C.

BLAKELEY, Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. At Charleston, S.C.

DUPONT, Lieut. James H. Tomb. At Charleston, S.C.

NICHOLSON, Lieut. William S. Miller. At Charleston, S.C.

O'BRIEN, Lieut. Edward Woods. At Charleston, S.C.

ROGERS, Lieut. Alfred W. Johnson. At Charleston, S.C.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA (collier), merchant complement. Harry S. Myddelton, master. At Monte Cristi, Santo Domingo.

ARETHUSA (water boat), merchant complement. W. E. Seccombe, master. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa.

HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement. R. J. Easton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement. George Worley, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

MARCELLUS (collier), merchant complement. F. N. Le Cain, master. At Lambert Point, Va.

NERO (collier), merchant complement. I. F. Shirtcliff, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

NINA (tug). Ensign Rufus S. Manley. At the navy yard, New York.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Walter R. Gherardi. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, Commander-in-Chief.

Address of squadron is in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Goodrich.) Comdr. Charles J. Badger. Sailed Dec. 27 from Honolulu for San Francisco.

BOSTON, P.C., 8 guns. Comdr. DeWitt Coffman. Sailed Dec. 27 from Panama for Acapulco.

MARBLEHEAD, U.P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Richard T. Mulligan. At San Francisco, Cal.

PAUL JONES, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. John F. Marshall. Arrived Dec. 21 at San Diego, Cal.

PERRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Frederick N. Freeman. Arrived Dec. 21 at San Diego, Cal.

PRINCETON (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At San Francisco, Cal.

Squadron Auxiliary.

SATURN (collier). Joseph Newell, master. At Honolulu.

UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Train, Commander-in-Chief.

Rear Admiral George C. Reiter, commander of Philippine Squadron. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

Battleship Squadron.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Train.) Capt. Leavitt C. Logan. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

OREGON, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Capt. John P. Merrill. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Under orders to proceed home to the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., to go out of commission.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Franklin J. Drake. Sailed Dec. 28 from Hong Kong for Cavite.

Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.

CALLAO, G., 6 guns. Ensign Guy Whitlock. At Canton, China.

CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. Sailed Dec. 24 from Bremerton for Honolulu en route Asiatic Station. Assigned Asiatic Fleet, Dec. 24.

QUIROS, Lieut. Charles R. Train. At Kinkiang, China.

VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William D. MacDougall. At Shanghai, China.

First Torpedo Flotilla.

Torpedo Flotilla Division of the Battleship Squadron.

Under command of Lieut. Clark H. Woodward.

BARRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. George W. Steele, jr. At Canton, China.

BAINBRIDGE, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Clark H. Woodward. At Canton, China.

CHAUNCEY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Midshipman Clarence A. Richards. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

DALE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Samuel B. Thomas. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

DECATUR, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Dudley W. Knox. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Cruiser Squadron.

BALTIMORE, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Nathan Sargent. At Woonung, China.

CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Robinson. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Philippine Squadron.

Rear Admiral George C. Reiter, Commander.
RAINBOW. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Reiter.) Comdr. Walter C. Cowles. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
ARAYAT. Lieut. Raymond D. Hasbrouck. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
ELCANO, G., Lieut. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. At Chin-kiang, China.
FROLIC, G., 4 guns. Ensign Ralph A. Koch. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
MINDORO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. John G. Church. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Frederick W. Coffin. At Canton, China.
PAMPANGA, G., 4 guns. Ensign Oscar F. Cooper. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
PARAGUA, G., 4 guns. Ensign Charles S. Kerrick. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. A. E. Gove, master. At Shanghai, China.
GENERAL ALAVA (despatch boat), merchant complement. Thomas Adamson, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
IRIS (collier), merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. At Hong Kong, China.
JUSTIN (collier), merchant complement. Samuel Hughes, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
NANSHAN (supply ship), merchant complement. W. D. Prideaux, master. At the naval station, Guam, L.I.
VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.
ALVARADO, G., 2 guns. At Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
BRITUS (collier), merchant complement. E. W. Hendricks, master. Sailed from Solomons, Md., for Manila, Dec. 28.
CAESAR (collier). J. S. Hutchinson, master. Left Solomons, Md., Dec. 28 for Manila.
CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. John J. Knapp. Sailed Dec. 23 from Punta Arenas, Chili, for Bahia, Brazil, en route New York. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Cameron McR. Winslow. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
COLUMBIA, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Bowyer. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 3 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
IRON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, G., 4 guns. Comdr. William Braunersreuther. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.
EAGRE. Sailing trainingship. At the navy yard, Norfolk. Address there.
GLACIER. Comdr. Harry H. Hosley. Sailed from Solomons, Md., Dec. 28, for Manila.
HARTFORD, C., 13 guns. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
HIST, G. Chief Btsn. Christopher J. Cooper. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
BORNET (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
IROQUOIS (tug). Lieut. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the naval station, Hawaii.
JAWTON (transport). Comdr. Charles F. Pond. Arrived Dec. 26 at Honolulu. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
MAYFLOWER. Lieut. Comdr. Andrew T. Long. Arrived Dec. 28 at the navy yard, Washington. Address there.
MINNEAPOLIS, P.C., 11 guns. Capt. James M. Miller. Arrived Dec. 23 at Newport News, Va. Address there.
NEWARK, P.C., 12 guns. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
PEORIA. Chief Btsn. Patrick Deery. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.
POTOMAC. Lieut. Andre M. Procter. Sailed from Solomons Island, Md., Dec. 28 for Philippines with drydock Dewey.
RESTLESS (tender to Franklin). Btsn. John Winn. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
SANDOVAL, G., 2 guns. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
SIREN (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
SYLPH, C.G., 8 guns. Lieut. Franck T. Evans. At the navy yard, Washington. Address there.
TERROR, M., 4 guns. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
VIXEN (tender to Amphitrite). Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
WASP, C.G., 6 guns. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
WOLVERINE, C., 6 guns. Comdr. Henry Morrell. At Erie, Pa. Address there.
YANKBEE, C.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

Torpedo Vessels on Special Service in Commission.

DAVIS. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
FARRAGUT. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
FOX. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
GRAMPUS (submarine). Ensign J. F. Daniels. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
HOLLAND (submarine). Acting Gunner Emil Swanson. At Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
MANLY. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
McKEE. At torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
PIKE (submarine). Ensign J. F. Daniels. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
PORPOISE (submarine). Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
PREBLE. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
SHARK (submarine). Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
TALBOT. Lieut. Roland I. Curtin. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
VESUVIUS (torpedo practice ship). Lieut. Walton R. Sexton. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
STRINGHAM. Lieut. Albert H. McCarthy. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ADAMS, C., 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
ALLIANCE, sails, 6 guns (station and store ship). Comdr. Burns T. Walling. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
AMPHITRITE, M., 6 guns (station ship at Guantanamo). At Pensacola, Fla., under repairs.
CONSTELLATION (stationary trainingship). Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
FRANKLIN, R.S. Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
HANCOCK (transport, receiving ship). Capt. William H. Emery. At navy yard, New York. Address there.
INDEPENDENCE, R.S. Capt. Giles B. Harber. At the navy yard, Mare Island. Address there.
LANCASTER, C., 12 guns, R.S. Comdr. Horace M. Witzel, retired. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
MOHICAN, C., 6 guns (station ship). Capt. Seth M. Ackley. At the naval reservation, Subig Bay, P.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
MONONGAHELA (storeship). Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

PANTHER, C.C., 8 guns (auxiliary to the Lancaster). At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
PENSACOLA, R.S. Capt. Charles P. Perkins. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
PHILADELPHIA, P.C., 12 guns (receiving ship). Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. At navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.
REINA MERCEDES (auxiliary to the Constellation). At the Training Station, Newport, R.I.
RICHMOND (auxiliary to Franklin). Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
SANTEE. At Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
SOUTHERY (prison ship). Comdr. Edward E. Wright. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
SUPPLY (station ship). Comdr. Templin M. Potts. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
WABASH, R.S. Capt. Asa Walker. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. Capt. J. M. Hawley ordered to command.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA IN RESERVE.

In commission in command of Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis.
At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. Torpedoboats
ERICSSON, **FOOTE**, **DELONG**, **MACKENZIE**, **BAGLEY**, **BARNEY**, **BIDDLE**, **STOCKTON**, **CUSHING**, **GWIN**, **WILKES**, **SOMERS**, **TINGLEY**, **BAILEY**, **THORNTON**, **SHUBRICK**, **WHIPPLE** and the submarines **MOCCASIN** and **ADDER**.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Boston, Mass. Send mail to the State House.
ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. Gustavus C. Hanus, retired. At New York city, N.Y. Send mail to dock foot of East Twenty-fourth street.
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). Comdr. C. N. Atwater, retired. At Philadelphia.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Comdr. LeR. M. Garrett. Address care of U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.
FISH HAWK. Address Ketchikan, Alaska.

VESSELS LENT TO NAVAL MILITIA.

AILEEN. Lent to New York Naval Militia. Address New York city.
DOROTHEA. Lent to naval militia of Illinois. Address Chicago.
ELFRIDA. Lent to naval militia of Connecticut. At New Haven.
GRANITE STATE. Lent to the New York naval militia. Address New York city.
HAWK. Lent to Ohio naval militia. Address Cleveland.
HUNTRESS. Lent to naval militia of New Jersey. Address Camden.
INCA. Lent to Massachusetts naval militia. Address Fall River.
KEYSTONE STATE. Lent to the Pennsylvania naval militia. Address Philadelphia.
MARION. Lent to California naval militia. Address San Francisco, Cal.
ONEIDA. Lent to District of Columbia naval militia. Address Washington, D.C.
ORIOLE. Lent to the Maryland naval militia. Address there.
PINTA. Lent to naval militia of California. Send mail to San Francisco, Cal.
PORTSMOUTH. Lent to New Jersey naval militia. Address Hoboken.
PURITAN. Lent to the District of Columbia naval militia. Address Washington.
STRANGER. Lent to naval militia of Louisiana. Address New Orleans.
SYLVIA. Lent to naval militia of Maryland. Address Baltimore.
YANTIC. Lent to Michigan naval militia. Address Detroit.

Key to abbreviations: 1st C.B.S., first-class battleship; 2d C.B.S., second-class battleship; A.C., armored cruiser; P.C., protected cruiser; C.C., converted cruiser; M., monitor; U.P.C., unprotected cruiser; C., cruiser; G., gunboat, and C.G., converted gunboat; T.B.D., torpedoboat.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

The nominations of officers of the Marine Corps and the Navy, sent to the Senate Dec. 15 and 16, given in our issue of Dec. 23, Page 475, were all confirmed by the Senate on Dec. 21.

A special order issued from the Navy Department Dec. 28, announces that "officers of the Navy and Marine Corps who are on duty in Washington, and those not on duty in Washington who reside there, desiring to pay their respects to the President of the United States, will assemble at the office of the Secretary of the Navy at 11:15 a.m., on Jan. 1, 1906, whence they will proceed to the White House."

NAVY GAZETTE.

DEC. 22.—Lieut. E. H. Dunn, detached Wolverine; to the naval hospital, New York, N.Y., for treatment and observation.
 Lieut. L. M. Overstreet, to the Wolverine, Jan. 4, 1906.
 Ensign W. T. Conn, Jr., detached Paul Jones; to the Supply.
 Ensign J. Rodgers, when discharged treatment naval hospital, Norfolk, Va., granted one month's sick leave.
 Asst. Surg. R. K. McClanahan, retired, placed on the retired list of officers of the Navy from Dec. 19, 1905, Sec. 1454 of the R.S.
 Chief Btsn. A. Ohmsen, detached Maine; to home and wait orders.
 Btsn. M. J. J. Farley, detached Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to the Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
 Btsn. J. Clancy, detached Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to the Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
 Act. Btsn. J. Danner, detached Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to the Maine.
 Act. Btsn. H. Williams, detached Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to the Kearsarge.
 DEC. 23.—Lieut. Comdr. H. H. Whittlesey, retired, to the office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., Jan. 10, 1906.
 Asst. Surg. E. H. Dorsey, to Altoona, Pa., for duty with Navy Recruiting Party No. 4, Jan. 2, 1906.
 Act. Asst. Surg. H. W. Judd, detached duty navy recruiting Party No. 4, etc.; to home and granted leave until the expiration of appointment as an acting assistant surgeon in the Navy.
 Btsn. H. C. Gunn, detached navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., etc.; to the Uncas.
 DEC. 24.—SUNDAY.
 DEC. 25.—CHRISTMAS.
 DEC. 26.—Comdr. S. Cook, retired, detached Supply; to home.
 Lieut. J. H. Holden, to the navy yard, Washington, D.C., Jan. 2, 1906.
 Act. Asst. Surg. E. E. Curtis, appointed an acting assistant surgeon in the Navy from Dec. 21, 1905.
 First Lieut. F. Kensel, U.S.M.C., commissioned a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from March 3, 1904.
 Chief Btsn. C. Crone, detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; Jan. 4, 1906; to the Yankton.
 Chief Btsn. G. B. Moncrief, detached Yankton, Jan. 4, 1906; to home and wait orders.
 Btsn. P. Herbert, detached Glacier and continue treatment naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.
 Gun. W. T. Baxter, warranted a gunner in the Navy from May 25, 1904.

Carp. J. A. O'Connor, detached Charleston; to Washington, D.C., Jan. 8, 1906, examination for retirement; then to home and wait orders.

Cable from Rear Admiral C. J. Train, U.S. Asiatic Station, Cavite, P.I., Dec. 27, 1905.

Comdr. J. M. Robinson, to command Cincinnati.
 Lieut. Comdr. G. R. Evans, detached Oregon; to the Cincinnati.

Ensign G. F. Neal, to the Cincinnati.

Comdr. G. H. Peters, Act. War. Mach. J. J. Cullen, War. Mach. T. D. Healy, Act. War. Mach. F. O. Wells, War. Mach. J. H. Busch, War. Mach. E. H. Kiant, Chief Btsn. J. H. Doyle, Carp. R. H. Lake, Act. Carp. L. Haase, and Act. Gun. F. T. Montgomery, to Cavite Station.

War. Mach. B. Heggengaugen, to the Raleigh.

War. Mach. R. J. Vickery, detached Oregon; to Raleigh.

War. Mach. D. Purdon, detached Raleigh; to Oregon.

Lieut. L. C. Richardson, to the Elcano.

Lieut. P. Washington, detached El Cano; to home.

Lieut. R. W. Henderson, detached command Callao; to the Monadnock.

Ensign G. Whitlock, to command Callao.

Ensign O. C. Dowling, detached Cincinnati; to Oregon.

Paymr. Clk. W. M. Smith, appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy Dec. 26, 1905, duty Mohican.

DEC. 27.—Capt. A. McCrackin to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., for duty as captain of the yard.

Lieut. E. T. Fitzgerald to the navy yard, New York, N.Y., Jan. 25, 1906; duty department of steam engineering.

Paymr. Clk. F. E. Crossman appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy; duty West Virginia.

Note.—Comdr. W. H. Allen died at the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 26, 1905.

DEC. 28.—Capt. A. Walker, detached command Wabash, navy yard, Boston, Jan. 7; to Washington, Jan. 9, for examination for promotion, then home and wait orders.

Capt. J. M. Hawley, to command Wabash, navy yard, Boston.

Lieut. Comdr. M. L. Miller, commissioned a lieutenant commander from July 1, 1905.

Lieut. Comdr. M. Johnston, to navy yard, New York, Jan. 25, 1906.

Ensign B. M. Caffery, detached Kearsarge and resignation as an ensign in Navy accepted to take effect Dec. 31, 1905.

Act. Carp. R. Velz, detached navy yard, Norfolk; to the Charleston.

War. Mach. G. Crofton, detached Missouri; to the Charleston.

War. Mach. F. H. Richween, detached Charleston; to the Missouri.

Paymr. Clk. S. F. Rose, appointed paymaster's clerk from Dec. 28, duty Iowa.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

DEC. 21.—Lieut. Col. George Richards, asst. paymr., granted leave for five days from and including Dec. 23.

Capt. Norman G. Burton, A.Q.M., granted leave from Jan. 15, 1906, to Jan. 30, 1906, both inclusive.

First Lieut. Frank P. Roberts granted two weeks' extension of leave which was granted Nov. 8, 1905.

Capt. Robert H. Dunlap granted leave for ten days from and including Dec. 22, with one day's travel time additional.

DEC. 26.—Capt. William W. Low granted extension of leave until first steamer sailing after Jan. 11, 1906, from New York for San Juan, P.R.

Capt. Frank J. Schwable, A.Q.M., proceed to New York; report arrival.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

DEC. 21.—First Lieut. John G. Berry, leave on account of sickness extended thirty days.

DEC. 22.—Second Lieut. F. B. Harwood, leave granted Nov. 9 is amended so as to commence Jan. 20, 1906.

DEC. 23.—Examining board for the examination of line officers for promotion, of which Capt. T. D. Walker was president, is dissolved.

Capt. T. D. Walker, granted leave in accordance with department order of Nov. 23.

Capt. W. E. Reynolds, directed to report to the Chief of Division of Revenue Cutter Service for special temporary duty.

Capt. J. H. Quinan directed to resume duty on the Seminole.

DEC. 26.—Chief Engr. C. W. Munroe, granted leave for thirty days to commence Jan. 1, 1906, with permission to apply for an extension.

Third Lieut. F. R. Shoemaker leave extended for thirty days.

DEC. 27.—Capt. G. E. McConnell, directed to report to the chairman of a medical board of officers of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, Washington, D.C., on the 28th inst. for medical survey.

The U.S. revenue cutter Fessenden, which has been lying at Arundel Cove, near Baltimore, Md., for several months past undergoing a general overhauling, has sailed for Key West, the station to which she has been assigned for duty. The Fessenden is a side-wheel steamer of light draft and is admirably adapted for cruising in the shoal waters of the Florida Keys. The Fessenden is officered by Capt. Howard Emery, 1st Lieut. Charles T. Brian, 3d Lieut. George E. Wilcox and Chief Engr. Willis Pedrick.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. E. C. Chaytor. San Juan, P.R.

APACHE—Capt. H. D. Smith. Galveston, Tex.

ARCATA—Lieut. A. J. Henderson. At Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. O. C. Hamlet. San Francisco, Cal.

BOUTWELL—Capt. W. S. Howland. At Newbern, N.C.

CALUMET—Capt. F. H. Newcomb in charge. At New York, N.Y.

CHASE—(practice ship). Capt. W. E. Reynolds. Arundel Cove, Md.

COLFAX—Station ship. At Arundel Cove, Md.

DALLAS—Capt. J. B. Butt. At Ogdensburg, N.Y.

DEXTER—Capt. J. L. Sill. New London, Conn.

FESSENDEN—Capt. H. Emery. Key West, Fla.

FORWARD—At Arundel Cove, Md., for repairs.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. F. G. Dodge. At San Francisco, Cal.

GRANT—Capt. W. F. Kilgore. At Port Townsend, Wash.

GRESHAM—Capt. J. F. Wild. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—Lieut. W. V. E. Jacobs. At Baltimore, Md.

HAMILTON—Capt. P. W. Thompson. At Mobile, Ala.

HARTLEY—Lieut. F. G. Dodge. At San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—Capt. F. H. Newcomb in charge. At New York, N.Y.

McULLOCH—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. At San Francisco, Cal.

MACKINAC—In winter quarters at Milwaukee, Wis.

MANHATTAN—Lieut. K. W. Perry. At New York, N.Y.

MANNING—Capt. W. H. Roberts. Honolulu, T.H.

MEHAWK—Capt. E. L. Reed. At New York, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. T. D. Walker. At Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Moore. Norfolk, Va.

PERRY—Capt. Francis Tuttle. Astoria, Oregon.

RUSH—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. Sitka, Alaska.

SEMINOLE—Capt. J. H. Quinan. Wilmington, N.C.

THETIS—At San Francisco, Cal., repairing.

TUSCARORA—Capt. John Dennett. At Milwaukee, Wis.

WASHINGTON—At Arundel Cove, Md.

WINDOM—Capt. G. E. McConnell. At Baltimore, Md.

WINNISIMMET—Lieut. D. J. Ainsworth. Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks. At Gulfport, Miss.

WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. J. M. Moore. Philadelphia, Pa.

WOODBURY—Capt. H. B. West. At Portland, Me.

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BILLS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE NAVY.

The Secretary of the Navy has transmitted to the Chairman of the Senate Naval Committee (Mr. Hale) with his approval the following bills, the text of which will be found on pages 448 and 476 of our issues of Dec. 16 and Dec. 23:

S. 697. This is to give the Navy the same right to medals, of honor as that now accorded to the Army. It passed the Senate at the last session, but was not acted upon by the House. The Secretary says: "Appreciating the appropriateness and the justice of the suggestion made by the Admiral of the Navy, that this omission, which does not appear to have been the result of any legislative intent, be corrected, the attention of the committee is again invited to this measure with a view to its favorable consideration at the present session."

S. 698. Sec. 1 is designed to correct the present slow and cumbersome methods pursued by naval examining and retiring boards, in accordance with the simplified system already authorized for the Army and Marine Corps. Of the other sections, the secretary says: "Sections 4, 5 and 6 provide, respectively, for retirement in the next higher grade upon failure to pass the physical examination for promotion, where such failure is due to disability contracted in the line of duty; for retirement after thirty years' service; and that officers of the Navy retired in accordance with the act shall receive in all respects the same benefits as are or may be provided for officers of the Army retired in like manner. The privileges conferred by these sections have been enjoyed by officers of the Army and the Marine Corps for a number of years, and no good reason is perceived for withholding them from the Navy."

S. 699. The necessity for applying to the Navy the system of summary courts, consisting of one officer, now authorized for the Army, is shown by the fact that the number of summary courts which, in 1892, were only 613, had in ten years grown to 3,248, and last year to 5,449. This imposes a heavy tax upon the time of younger officers. The new system proposed has worked so satisfactorily in the Army that it should be applied to the Navy. It is also appropriate and desirable to sanction by actual enactment of law the long standing practice of reviewing the proceedings of courts by the Navy Department, which is now founded on an inference of law. This seems to the Secretary to be "absolutely necessary to prevent irregular, if not illegal, action of naval courts, which, by virtue of their composition, and particularly their incidental and temporary character, are not always acquainted with the rules, decisions, findings, and sentences of other courts." The authority to compel the testimony of witnesses, for which the bill also provides, is in accordance with civil practice, and is essential to the proper administration of justice in the Navy. The providing discharged naval prisoners with civilian clothing and money is one of obvious propriety, and is in accordance with the practice now authorized by law in the Army.

S. 700. This is designed to extend to warrant machinists the same consideration in the matter of promotion as is now shown to other warrant officers, and to change their title to that of "machinist." Section 2 is intended to correct the anomaly sometimes arising where a warrant officer promoted to chief warrant officer receives as the net result of such advancement less pay than he received before promotion.

S. 1804 (p. 476) authorizes the acceptance of a certified check from bidders for contracts, in lieu of a bond.

S. 1805 (p. 476) provides an equitable method of securing the patent rights of inventions by officers of the Navy which the Government may desire to use.

S. 1806 (p. 476). With reference to this bill, the Secretary says: "The purpose of this measure is to confer upon enlisted men of the Marine Corps the same privileges, with respect to the deposit of their savings and the receipt of interest thereon, as are enjoyed by enlisted men of the Navy. The deposit of savings by enlisted men should be encouraged. It tends to promote thrift; to develop a permanent interest in a naval career; and, consequently, to prevent desertion. For these reasons, favorable consideration of the measure is recommended."

In view of the obvious justice and propriety of these several measures, and the fact that they have received the approval of the Navy Department, they should be speedily adopted by Congress and enacted into laws. They have failed heretofore, not because of opposition to them, but because of the pressure of other legislation. They should now be accorded "the right of way."

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

The following were among bills introduced before the Christmas recess of Congress:

S. R. 12, Mr. Gamble.—To furnish a condemned cannon to the University of South Dakota, to be placed on the campus as a memorial to students who served in the Spanish-American War.

S. 1650, Mr. Penrose.—To increase the efficiency of the U. S. Navy by building cruisers and torpedo boats after the design of Richard B. Painton, with electrical system of multiple screw propellers and electrical rudder steering gear apparatus; motive power to be a combination of electric and steam turbine dynamo and electric motor power. Appropriates \$500,000 for destroyer, and \$2,000,000 for cruiser, to make forty knots or more.

S. 2072, Mr. Aldrich.—For the erection of a statue of Gen. Nathaniel Greene on the battlefield of Guilford Court House.

S. 2355, Mr. Pettus.—To reorganize the corps of dental surgeons of the Army. Provides for a corps of dental surgeons not to exceed in number actual requirements nor proportion of one to one thousand in regular Army, all original appointments to be made to rank of first lieutenant. Appointees must be citizens, between 22 and

30 years of age, graduates of standard American dental colleges, of good moral character and professional repute, and shall pass physical and professional examination which shall include tests of skill in dentistry. Dental surgeons attached to Medical Dept. of Army at time of passage of act may be eligible to appointment, three to rank of captain and the others to rank of first lieutenant, on the recommendation of Surgeon General, subject to examination; professional examination may be waived in case of dental surgeons whose efficiency reports and entrance examinations are satisfactory to the Surgeon General; and time served as dental surgeons under the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, shall be reckoned in computing increased service pay. Pay, allowances and promotions shall be governed by laws applicable to the Medical Corps; their right to command shall be limited to the members of the dental corps and such enlisted men as may be assigned to it; right to promotion shall be limited to the rank of captain after five and major after ten years' service; number of majors shall not at any time exceed one-eighth nor the number of captains one-third the whole number in said dental corps. The Surgeon General is to organize a board of three examiners to conduct the professional examinations, two civilians whose qualifications are certified by the executive council of National Dental Association; and the third from the contract dental surgeons. Annulment of contracts made with dental surgeons under the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, shall be so timed and ordered by the Surgeon General that the whole number of contract and commissioned surgeons rendering service shall not at any time be reduced below thirty.

S. 2286, Mr. McCumber.—To prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors in buildings, ships, navy yards and parks and other premises owned or controlled by the U. S. Government.

H. R. 1056, Mr. Greene.—To authorize the President to appoint Charles L. Gibbs, late acting volunteer lieutenant in the U. S. Navy and now in the Lighthouse Service, a commander on the retired list of the Navy.

H. R. 5017, Mr. Pollard.—To authorize the President to appoint in the Regular Army and place upon the retired list the following persons who served in the volunteer armies of the United States in the war of the rebellion, in the war with Spain, and in the Philippine insurrection, or for the same time in Cuba or Porto Rico, to the following ranks: Robert W. Leonard, colonel; James E. Shellenberger, John R. Prime, William J. White, Morris C. Hutchins, James H. Hysell, Samuel O. L. Potter, Charles S. Burns, John G. Davis, and James G. Sanders, majors; Reuben A. Whipple, Holman G. Purington, Frank D. Newberry, John P. Grinstead, Jacob H. Culver, Henry A. Peed, David E. Allen, Richard J. Fanning, Elias H. Parsons, Thomas Downs, Eben B. Fenton, Harlow H. Street, and Philip Mothersill, captains; James B. Clare, first lieutenant, the same being their highest respective rank in their service, and who have not been and could not be appointed to such ranks under the law for the reorganization of the Army passed on Feb. 2, 1901.

H. R. 5120, Mr. McCreary.—To provide for the erection of a monument at the battlefield of Gettysburg to commemorate the services of the Signal Corps of the U. S. Army during the war of the rebellion.

H. R. 5131, Mr. Morrell.—That it shall be unlawful for any person not an officer, enlisted man, sailor, marine, or civilian employee of the U. S., or an officer, enlisted man, sailor, or marine of the organized militia or National Guard, to wear the uniform of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Revenue Service of the U. S., or any uniform closely resembling it or nearly assimilating thereto. Provisions of act not to apply to former officers of volunteers now authorized by law to wear uniform of their respective rank; the officers and members of the G. A. R. and other societies of like character; to officers and mariners of the commercial marine; to the professors, teachers, and students of schools, colleges, and other like institutions employed in imparting or acquiring military instructions; or to persons actually engaged in the theatrical or other like representations intended merely for exhibition and dramatic purposes. Any person who violates provisions of act to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine not less than \$100 and imprisonment of not less than thirty days, or either, at the discretion of judge imposing penalty.

H. R. 8212, Mr. Granger.—To amend act approved March 15, 1878, entitled for the relief of William A. Hammond, late surgeon general of the Army.

H. R. 9962, Mr. Smith, of Kentucky.—To establish a permanent military camp ground in Hardin, Meade and Bullitt counties, in Kentucky.

H. R. 9965, Mr. Granger.—To provide for the construction and equipment of a revenue cutter for service in Narragansett Bay.

THE NATIONAL GUARD AS A RESERVE.

Henderson, N.C., Dec. 28, 1905.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It was with intense interest that I read the article by Major Gen. L. M. Openheimer, Texas National Guard (retired), which appeared in your issue of Dec. 23. This paper, together with your valued editorial concerning same, is of great importance, and, generally speaking, materially contributes to our store of military knowledge as regards the actual status of the National Guard, with especial respect to its relative value and use as an adjunct to the regular Army.

The General speaks with the authority of experience, and certainly his opinion could not be better supported; however, I understand from his article that his experience has been confined largely, if not exclusively, to that of a commanding officer in the National Guard and Volunteer service, and consequently he is not so thoroughly familiar with some other phases of our system and work as has come to others from the experience which opportunity has afforded them. It is to present the views of one who knows from a less restricted experience, and not to refute what has been said, that I would invite attention to certain points of difference in the observations of General Openheimer and myself.

First. The National Guard was not organized as a national reserve, and that it does not conform to the requirements of that service, is not necessarily to the discredit of the organization, nor does it follow that it has not obtained the object or purpose for which it was designed. On March 12, 1876, an act of the Legislature creating the North Carolina State Guard was ratified. It was created for the purpose of affording armed support in the enforcement of the laws of the State, and for no other purpose, and even though we are a patriotic and law respecting people, there are many instances where the State Guard was the sole dependence in the enforcement of the law, on occasions which involved both life and property. The Guard has never failed, nor not in a single instance, to meet every demand and to perform its full duty, and what is more, it never will fail.

Second. That the National Guard, the Navy, the Army, nor the country were prepared for war in 1898 is now beyond dispute, and that this very fact has been the incentive for wonderful improvement all along the line, not excepting the National Guard, is apparent everywhere. The trouble with the National Guard, however, was not that its "organizations could not be depended upon to enlist in their entirety." It was not permitted to enlist "in its entirety." The company organization with its minimum enlistment of 43 and maximum of 60, could not possibly correspond with the Army requirement of 105. Regiments were not permitted to enlist with their off-



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cers, but appointments from general down were the subjects of political favor. The trouble was by no means the inability of the men to shoot, but that the Guard was first destroyed and then, such of its men as cared to enlist were assigned to commands with which they were entirely unacquainted. There were no National Guard Organizations "in their entirety" in the Volunteer Service, nor could there have been at that time.

Third. At the time of the Spanish-American War there were in North Carolina three unattached regiments of Infantry composed of ten companies each. In response to the first call of the President for Volunteers, the colonels commanding these regiments met by agreement at the capitol and volunteered their commands "in their entirety," to the Governor for service. North Carolina was asked to furnish one regiment only, therefore, the Regiment accepted the offer of the colonel of the 1st Regiment with his command, thinking, of course, that the other two regiments could be accommodated under subsequent calls. The average strength of the accepted regiment was about 45 men per company, and over 90 per cent of the enlistment of the regiment reported for muster. These men came from the fields, the factories, the stores, the professions, in fact, every commercial and industrial interest in the State was represented in that regiment. They came, too, without preparation or parley.

Fourth. I was a member of the committee from the N. G. Association that drafted the Militia Act (Dick Bill) at the Washington convention, and was then impressed with the unanimous desire of the delegates, and there were more than thirty States represented, to insist upon the provision of that bill, which hereafter insures to the National Guard the privilege of entering "in its entirety" the Volunteer Service of their country. Under such a law, I dare say that the U. S. Volunteers in the war with Spain would have been the National Guard by another name. Were I not absolutely certain that if the military scheme of our great country required a more perfect National Guard, a more efficient adjunct or accessory to the Army, whether it be designated a second line of defense, a reserve army, or what not, the material for such a force is contained in the National Guard as now constituted, my experience and observation would have served me to little purpose.

Fifth. That the organization has not reached to its fullest extent of possibility with respect to its national aspect, of course, we all know. The matter did not make the clay, he moulded it. Just so with the National Guard. If its field of usefulness is to be extended, then, of course, to secure the end desired the requisite facilities must be provided. What is the end desired? It is the essential in which General Openheimer thinks that the National Guard is deficient, i.e., the effectiveness of shooting. This is true, and the General is unquestionably correct in charging the cause of this defect to: 1st. The lack of facilities for rifle practice; 2d. The sacrificing of substance for form in the utilization of the means now at hand.

Now, the remedy which the General has prescribed would possibly most delightfully solve the problem, but it would take generations to accomplish results, while, as a matter of fact, the need of the facilities is no less urgent than the attainments themselves. Under the present law a soldier in the National Guard enlists to serve not less than one hour each month for drill, and five days each year for field duty. So then, with the proper disposition of the time now consumed in the National Guard service (sixty-two hours per man, minimum time), it seems reasonable indeed that sufficient rifle practice could be given to each soldier to enable him to meet every requirement in marksmanship.

Sixth. Since we have the material and the time, what are the other requisites to be provided? 1st, rifles; 2d, ammunition; 3d, target ranges. The first two are at hand, and the third is not unattainable.

The State of North Carolina appropriates sufficient money to meet the expenses of her National Guard in complying with local requirements, and, as before stated, there is a complete fulfillment. For the State service "efficiency in target practice" is not "an essential," therefore, the facilities for improvement in this work are not provided.

Should the Government require of these troops accomplishments additional to those exacted by the State, in view of the fact that the State is unable to provide the means through which this development must come, then, of course, Congress must make the necessary provision. This can be done by an appropriation to cover the cost and expense of constructing and maintaining target ranges accessible to the troops that are to be trained in marksmanship, and if the National Guard, "in its entirety," is to become thus improved the facilities should be distributed accordingly, and that part of the Guard which becomes qualified, whether it be much or little, can constitute the reserve.

Seventh. Under Senate Bill No. 142, now before Congress, the facilities are guaranteed which will enable the National Guard to meet every requirement of the Government as it now supplies the needs of the State, and as a member of the Executive Committee of the National Guard Association, I appeal to all of our friends for their co-operation and support in securing the passage of this bill, which will afford the only means by which the National Guard may have the opportunity to perform its full duty to the United States and become a military reserve in fact.

BRIG. GEN. FRANCIS A. MACON,
Q. M. General and Chief of Ordnance, N. C. N. G.

Major Gen. H. C. Corbin, U. S. A., commanding the Philippines Division, who is returning to Manila from Australia, has asked for further leave so that he may be able to visit India. He will be a guest of honor at the Durbar, which the British army in India is to give next year in honor of the Prince and Princess of Wales. It is expected that the Durbar will surpass in magnificence anything ever seen there before. General Corbin and party were due at Manila Dec. 27.

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THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Dec. 21, 1905.

The first of the promenade concerts, or informal hops, incident to the Christmas holidays at the Naval Academy took place in the large new armory building between 4 and 6 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, December 26. The affair was quite well attended by relatives and friends who are spending the holidays with the midshipmen. The other promenades were held Thursday and Friday afternoons.

"If I had a son to go to the Naval Academy under the present system I would give him a revolver and a knife, and tell him to get through by using them," said Hon. Champ Clark, of Missouri, many times Congressman. "If I had my way we would stop this hazing," he added. "If we had to fire every professor, teacher, officer and student down there to do it. It's all right to have fighting, but that can be stopped. When I was president of a little college down in West Virginia, when I was twenty-three years old, four great big fellows blacked a Green Mountain boy from head to foot. He was supposed to be asleep, but he came to me, told me who the boys were and asked what he should do. I sent for the men, each of whom was older than I, and I gave them three things to consider. It was apologize, resign or get licked by me. All four finally apologized, and there was no more fighting. A friend of mine had a school out in the West. There was hazing with serious results, and he fired the whole senior class. There was no more hazing."

"When the three men who were up for reinstatement by Congress some time ago asked us to get them back, I fought their effort. I said then that if we let down the rule those men at the Naval Academy would not be able to cope with future cases, and I'm right. I'd stop it, and I'm in favor of a law that will stop it, sure and for always."

Among those who were applicants for enlistment in the United States Navy last week at the naval recruiting office in Baltimore, was Mr. Howell B. Shriver, of Annapolis, formerly clerk at Hotel Maryland, and later stenographer for the Chesapeake Chemical Company. He was married to Miss Claudia Wayson, of this city. Mr. Shriver came here from Westminster, Md.

Midshipman Kimbrough denies the report that the attention of the authorities was called to his case by his grandfather, Mr. John C. Pettus, and that he was a swift and willing witness. He was compelled to testify or be declared in contempt of the Board. It was after this unwilling testimony that he was so severely hazed. The court-martial in the case of Midshipman Trennor Coffin, Jr., commenced proceedings Dec. 28. Midshipman George W. Hewlett, of the third class, was the first witness. Counsel for the accused asked the court to instruct the witness as to his rights to withhold testimony which would incriminate him. The witness testified that he had seen Kimbrough standing on his head and Coffin and Kimbrough's roommate in the room with him. He left the vicinity of room 53 and remained away about five minutes. When he returned Kimbrough was still on his head and Coffin, the only other person in the room. The witness was asked to illustrate what "standing on the head" meant. He put his head on the floor and raised his feet a few inches from the ground in a series of jumps.

Midshipman Kimbrough, the next witness, was unable to identify Coffin as the man who had hazed him, the rule being that no lower classman must look at an upper classman under such circumstances. He told, however, how he had been hazed by being compelled to stand on his head until he gave out entirely. Then the midshipman who was doing the hazing threw water over him and compelled him to go on again. He brought the relation up to the point where he lost consciousness. He had regained consciousness, he said, in the Naval Academy hospital. His arms, legs and head were very sore. Charges are to be preferred against Midshipman Stephen Deatur, Jr., of Portsmouth, great-grandson of the naval hero of that name. He is charged with the hazing of Isaac N. McCrary, of Calvert, Texas, and Gaylord Church, of Meadville, Pa., both members of the fourth class. Deatur is a first classman and one of the leading scholars of the class. The charge of having hazed McCrary is supported by specifications that he compelled him to perform exercises to the point of exhaustion. It is specified under another charge that he compelled Church to undergo extreme forms of exercises.

Lieut. Comdr. Charles B. McVey testified that he was on duty in Bancroft Hall on the evening of Dec. 12 and found Kimbrough in bed, which was contrary to regulations. He addressed him, found that he was apparently unconscious and summoned the Academy surgeon. Investigation showed that Hewlett had witnessed the hazing. He informed Hewlett that unless he gave the name of the midshipman he would be reported for disobeying orders or called before the board of investigation and compelled to testify. Time to make up his mind was granted to Hewlett, and in the meantime Coffin sought an interview with the witness and admitted that he stood Kimbrough on his head for about ten minutes. Objection was made to the admission of this testimony as to Coffin's confession, but it was allowed. Surg. J. C. Burnes, U.S.N., who was the last witness for the prosecution, testified that he found Kimbrough in an alarming condition, being in a state of physical collapse. On cross examination Dr. Burnes said positively that Kim-

brough's unconsciousness was real, and that he might have died had he not received prompt attention.

The witnesses for the defense were Raleigh E. Hughes, a first classman, captain of the company to which Kimbrough belongs; Roy L. Stover, a petty officer in the same class, and other midshipmen. The witnesses all testified that they did not consider Kimbrough's reputation for truth telling the best, but admitted that they had only heard reflections on his word since the incident which forms the basis of the trial, and they also admitted that the midshipmen had considerable feeling against him.

The marines celebrated Christmas evening at the barracks by giving an exhibition in gymnastics and athletics, the program of nineteen events being interspersed with songs. The evening was a most enjoyable one to the soldier sailors. In addition to the entertaining program, the marines had a "smoker" and refreshments were served during intervening times. The success of the entertainment is due in a large part to the work of Gunnery Sergeant McLeod, who is especially credited with the work of training the gymnastic team. Quartermaster Sergeant Hicks was caterer for the occasion and served the refreshments.

For further Annapolis items see Page 505.

MANILA NOTES.

Manila, P.I., Nov. 24, 1905.

Officially, the rainy season for this part of the Philippines ended on Nov. 1, according to Rev. Father Albus, who is in charge of the weather bureau here, but we are still enjoying an occasional rain.

The loveliest time of the whole year will be from now until the warm season begins, about April next. Recent and heavy rains stopped work on the road between Manila and Fort William McKinley. The last half, a distance of some two miles, lies right along the Pasig River, and has been a regular bog during the rainy season heretofore, but when completed, it will be a splendid military road, and a very pretty one, too.

On Tuesday last, Nov. 21, an evening picnic was held in the assembly hall of Fort William McKinley, under the auspices of the Ladies' Army Relief Society. Mrs. B. D. Price, wife of Colonel Price, 16th Inf., is president of this branch. The hall was arrayed in gala picnic style, the ladies all agreeing to dress as for a day in the woods and bring their own lunch. The cost of admission was one peso. Supper was served by the ladies from their own stock in trade, and everyone had a most enjoyable evening. A large sum was realized towards this deserving charity. Launches carried guests to and from Manila, besides vehicles of every kind on land. The 15th Infantry band furnished music, dancing being in order.

The "Exiles from the Face of the Earth" held a reception in their new club rooms, over the Pasig River, a week ago.

Members here of the Order of the Carabao will hold an old-time "wallow" next Saturday, Capt. James A. Moss being chairman of the committee on arrangements. There will also be an informal dance on Saturday, given at Cavite by the social club there. The regular weekly hop will occur this Friday evening at Fort William McKinley.

Our beautiful bay begins to look inhabited again. One by one the vessels of the Asiatic Fleet are returning to their regular station in these waters, after cruising for a few months in Chinese waters. The Ohio, with Admiral Train and staff on board, reached here on Nov. 19. Owing to rough seas the General Alava, which left Hong Kong with the Ohio, did not arrive until the 21st. The Wisconsin arrived a week ago, in command of Captain Clover. Gen. Leonard Wood, Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Colonel Simpson, and Captain Moss, went out to call upon the Wisconsin's commanding officer. The Wisconsin left Monday last for the target range.

A "big time" was had by the crew of the gunboat Frolic in Manila on the 18th, the occasion being the unveiling of the President's Trophy that had just arrived at Cavite, captured by the Frolic for good marksmanship, from the Dolphin of the Atlantic Division. The Frolic came from Cavite to celebrate, and the crew engaged the Orpheum theater, putting the treasured trophy on the piano so all could see it. They had the time of their lives, being allowed shore liberty.

Last week the Department athletic meet was held at Camp Jossman, Guimaras. The third and last day was devoted to expert regimental contests, resulting, after a heated time, in a victory for the 12th Infantry, with a score of 47 points; 21st Infantry, 33, and 6th Infantry, 22.

Every afternoon the field at Camp Wallace on the Luneta is occupied either by a practicing baseball team or would-be polo players, and affords no end of amusement and health to the men.

Gen. Leonard Wood, Division Commander during the visit of General Corbin to Australia, expects to leave Manila this afternoon on the coast guard cutter Palawan for Zamboanga, to return on Dec. 2. Lieut. Robert P. Howell, Jr., C.E., has been ordered to Baguio, Benguet, the new health resort, and will make plans and estimates for a water and sewer system for the new military post to be erected there.

The court-martial at Fort Santiago for the trial of Lieut. Dexter Sturges, 13th Cav., has concluded its labors, and General Wood has approved the findings, which reduce Lieutenant Sturges twenty-five numbers. Nothing criminal was proved on the lieutenant, who is very popular with all classes.

On Nov. 13 the U.S.S. Brutus arrived with Lieut. C. J. E. Guggenheim, U.S.M.C., and fifteen men of the Marine Corps from the small island of Pollok, which is opposite Parau, Mindanao. They went to the Cavite Navy Yard for duty. Other passengers on the Brutus were: Capt. and Mrs. Newell, Major Purviance and son, Captain Wolfe, Lieutenants Bull, Moore, Remington, Goodale, and Roselle, all 22d Inf.; Dr. and Mrs. J. D. Milliken and Lieut. W. F. L. Simpson, 6th Inf. The Brutus lost one whole day en route, having encountered a typhoon between Zamboanga and Camp Overton. Capt. Orrin R. Wolfe and Lieut. P. Remington, 22d Inf., are guests of Captains Moss and Horton during their stay in Manila. Captain Wolfe expects to visit Japan. Lieutenant Remington is receiving congratulations on his good shot, fired at long range, which killed the notorious Moro outlaw, while with Captain McCoy's expedition, near Cottabato, Mindanao.

Lieut. Chester H. Loop and Capt. and Mrs. Sanford, of Mindanao, were at the Bay View hotel last week. Capt. and Mrs. George A. Nugent are not to leave here until the December transport, much to the pleasure of their friends. Dr. and Mrs. Edward Bailey were over from Imus, Cavite, for a brief stay and were at the Bay View. Lieut. Fred W. Pitts, 6th Inf., with Mrs. Pitts, came up from Camp Bumpus, Leyte, recently, to enter the 1st Reserve Hospital, on account of an arm broken while he was playing baseball.

The battleship Oregon anchored just at the side of the Ohio in the breakwater of Manila Bay, and it is rumored she will shortly exchange stations with the battleship Missouri. We should regret to see the Oregon leave these waters, but the Missouri is a sister ship to the Ohio, and they would look very beautiful lying at anchor together.

Capt. Halstead Dorey and wife are returning to the Philippines via Europe, arriving on the Spanish mailboat Lopez y Lopez on Nov. 16. Captain Dorey is aide to Gen. Leonard Wood.

The Tuesday Euchre Club met at the University Club rooms this week with an unusually large attendance.

The first prize, a cut-glass dish, was won by Mrs. Williamson; Mrs. Regan's gift-prize, a Canton linen tea-cloth, being carried off by Mrs. Shields. Mmes. Baldwin, Gibson, Dudley, Hull, Starr, Guilfoyle, Stewart, Schofield, W. J. Wood, Pettus, and King were among the players. Mrs. Pettus will be hostess next Tuesday.

Rear Admiral G. C. Reiter entertained most delightfully

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aboard his flagship, the Rainbow, recently. The Navy full dress, the regalia of the diplomatic corps, and the beautiful costumes of the ladies, made a gorgeous scene. The last assembly at the sail loft in Cavite was also a truly enjoyable affair.

Mrs. David Burns, Miss Burns, and Miss K. Lee North, are making a trip just now to the very farthest point south of these islands, and will return in about ten days more.

An enjoyable birthday party was given Master Thomas G. Williams Settle, on his tenth natal anniversary, at his parents' residence in Manila. The future commanding generals of the Army and admirals of the Navy were present, and did their best in vanishing ice cream and birthday cake, upon which burned ten waxen tapers. The front gallery and lawn were lighted by Chinese lanterns, and with the laughter of the happy children made a genuine birthday scene.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 21, 1905.

The post is very busy with Christmas preparations. The post gardeners are making wreaths, and many trees are being cut down for the delight of the little ones. The large post tree has already been set up in the Protestant chapel. There will be at least seventy little ones to gather about it on Christmas Day.

Lieut. Winston Pilcher, 5th Cav., who has been under treatment at the General Hospital, is to come before a retiring board shortly. Major and Mrs. John Vassar White, who returned from the Philippines on the last transport, are at the Occidental Hotel until next week, when they leave for their new station at Oklahoma City. Major William G. Gambrill, paymaster, is in San Francisco, and leaves next week for Governors Island.

Col. William S. Fatten, Chief Q.M. of the department, has awarded the contract for a thirty thousand gallon tank at the Presidio wharf, to supply the Government water boats.

The enlisted men of the post are to have a holiday of ten days, beginning on Sunday.

Gen. and Mrs. S. S. Sumner, Major Lea Febiger, and Capt. and Mrs. Eugene P. Jervey, who have been in Honolulu for the past few weeks, returned to San Francisco on the Korea last Sunday. Lieut. Edmund L. Zane, 14th Cav., has been ill at the General Hospital almost ever since the arrival of his regiment from the Philippines. Upon his recovery, he will be the guest of his aunt, Mrs. Alexander H. Loughborough, of San Francisco, for several weeks, before joining his troop at Monterey.

Lieut. A. F. Brewster, Art. Corps, left the Presidio on Monday to spend the holidays at his home in Milwaukee.

The last of the 7th Infantry, which has been here in camp for the past week, left the Presidio this morning. Major Arthur C. Duart remained behind and will join his regiment when his duties as member of the court trying Capt. R. W. Rose, are completed.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Dec. 24, 1905.

Mrs. E. B. Frick, of the Infantry post, entertained on Sunday, her guests being Lieut. and Mrs. L. O. Mathews and Lieut. and Mrs. A. Moreno, 28th Inf. Capt. James A. Ronayne, 28th Inf., commanding officer at Fort Lincoln, N.D., passed through the post en route to his station on Tuesday. Lieut. G. H. Williams, 28th Inf., adjutant of Fort Lincoln is the guest of friends in the post. Lieut. H. A. Parker, 28th Inf., left on Wednesday for Vancouver Barracks with a detachment of recruits. Lieut. and Mrs. Moreno entertained at dinner on Friday night, the guests being Mrs. E. B. Frick and son, and Lieut. and Mrs. S. G. Talbot, 28th Inf.

Gen. C. C. Carr, the department commander, is away for the Christmas holidays, after which he expects to go East. This puts Col. Owen J. Sweet, 28th Inf., in charge of the department, and Lieut. Col. W. L. Pitcher, 28th Inf., in command of the post and regiment. Major and Mrs. Albert Todd, Art. Corps, are away for the holidays. General Carr gave a dinner at the Ryan last Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. Gasser, 28th Inf., entertained informally at cards on Wednesday, the guests being Capt. and Mrs. Bamford, Miss Snyder, of Pennsylvania, Capt. and Mrs. Pearce and Miss Owenshine.

Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes, of Pennsylvania, are the guests of Mrs. Rhodes's brother, Lieut. S. A. Price, 28th Inf. Miss Owenshine, of Washington, D.C., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Gasser. Prof. and Mrs. Egerly, of Brookings, S.D., are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. J. C. McArthur, 28th Inf., for the holidays.

One of the largest and most enjoyable dances of the season took place on Friday night. After the dance Capt. and Mrs. John C. McArthur entertained several of their guests. Christmas day promises to be a big success, with many dinners, "at homes," and parties of different kinds.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y., Dec. 27, 1905.

Christmas Day was celebrated quietly on Governors Island, with family gatherings and home parties. The chapel was decorated with trees and laurel and holly branches. On Christmas eve there was a tree and entertainment for the prisoners, given in the chapel, at which over two hundred were present, and the men entered with great spirit into the singing of the carols and hymns. Each man received a half-pound box of candy, and boxes were also sent to the castle for those men whose duties prevented their leaving. A Christmas tree was put up and decorated in each of the hospital wards, and candy sent for those well enough to have it. Mrs. Pratt, of Chicago, is visiting at Col. F. A. Smith's. Miss de Fabritis is a guest at Major E. M. Weaver's. A number of officers' children are home for the Christmas holidays, among them being Major Richard's sons, Miss Mildred Greble, Miss Elsie Walker, and Miss Allen Gorgas, who is visiting here; and Mr. Creswell Garlington, who is at Major Dunn's.

Mrs. A. L. Bump has left for the West. Lieutenant Bump having been assigned to the 25th Infantry. Lieutenant Budd has gone to spend the holidays at his home, Meriden, Conn. Mrs. Grant, with her little grandchildren, is visiting her family in Chicago.

A Christmas garrison hop was given on Tuesday night, after which Chaplain and Mrs. Edmund B. Smith entertained a party of young people at an informal supper.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

O. H. D.—Modern submarine torpedoboats are of two kinds, the submerged and the submersible. The submerged, when in light cruising condition, moves with only a small percentage of the hull above the water; the submersible cruises on the surface much like an ordinary torpedoboat, which it resembles externally. The difference in principle between the two types is slight, but in construction details it is very marked. Submerged boats are usually nearly cylindrical, with pointed ends, the general shape being much like that of a Whitehead torpedo. Submergence is effected by admitting water to the ballast tanks or by means of inclined rudders, or both. Submersible boats have two hulls, one inside the other. The outer hull resembles closely that of the ordinary torpedoboat, but has a few projections as possible rising from the general outline, in order to present a smooth surface when submerged. Inside this there is a second hull of nearly circular cross-section, and as large as the shape of the outer boat permits. To effect submergence water is first admitted to the space between the hulls, and this brings the boat to the "awash" condition. Further submergence is effected by permitting the ballast tanks to fill. The advantages of each type are apparent. The submerged boat is ready for nearly instant service, but cannot cruise with comfort to the crew. The submersible boat affords fair speed and comfort when cruising, but considerable time is required to effect its submergence. There was an article on submersibles in our issue of Nov. 4, Page 279.

C. L. C.—Mrs. Roosevelt would be the best authority from which you could obtain the day of the month and the year of the birth of her children.

M.—The vacancy in the 18th Congressional District of New York to West Point has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Thomas H. McNabb.

M. G. R.—It is impossible to predict what vacancies would occur in the Artillery Corps until an exact increase was decided upon by Congress.

G. R. S.—Apply direct to the Military Secretary, War Dept., Washington, D.C., for the information you desire.

BORN.

ELIASON.—At Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 22, 1905, a daughter, to the wife of Paymr. Charles W. Eliason, U.S. Navy.

FAIR.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 22, 1905, to Lieut. John S. Fair, 9th Cav., and Mrs. Fair, a son, John S. Fair, jr.

PRICE.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Dec. 19, 1905, a son to the wife of Lieut. George E. Price, 10th U.S. Cav.

MARRIED.

BRYANT-MERRY.—At San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 18, 1905, Lieut. Samuel W. Bryant, U.S.N., and Miss Carolina Merry.

CARPENTER-McCLELLAN.—At Alexandria, Va., Dec. 26, 1905, Capt. Henry W. Carpenter, U.S.M.C., and Miss Margaret E. McClellan, of Vineland, N.J.

COOPER-BRIGGS.—At San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 20, 1905, Lieut. Hiram M. Cooper, 10th U.S. Inf., and Miss Eleanor Gertrude Briggs.

DAVIS-ZIMMERMAN.—At Nyack, N.Y., Dec. 26, 1905, Lieut. Frank Bettis Davis, 5th U.S. Inf., and Miss Helen Agnes Rouse Zimmerman.

FURBER-JENKINS.—At Baltimore, Md., Dec. 20, 1905, Midshipman Robert S. Furber, U.S.N., and Miss Emily Moale Jenkins.

GILMAN-McALPINE.—At New York city, N.Y., Dec. 16, 1905, Col. J. H. Gilman, U.S.A., retired, and Mary McAlpine.

LA GARDE-LAMBERTON.—At Washington, D.C., Dec. 26, 1905, Lieut. Richard D. La Garde, 24th U.S. Inf., and Miss Elizabeth Stedman Lambertson, daughter of Rear Admiral B. P. Lambertson, U.S.N.

LACKMAN-ROCKWELL.—At Glendale, Md., Dec. 27, 1905, Miss Charlotte Henrietta Rockwell, daughter of the late Capt. C. H. Rockwell, U.S.A., to Mr. Herman Lackman.

ROBERTSON-TAYLOR.—At Leavenworth, Kan., Dec. 21, 1905, Mrs. Minnie C. Taylor, mother of the wife of Lieut. Clarence O. Sherrill, U.S.A., to Mr. John Robertson, of Kansas City.

WETHERILL-ECKERSON.—At Camp Vickers, Mississippi, P.I., Oct. 22, 1905, Eleanor Jane Eckerson, to Lieut. Richard Wetherill, 19th U.S. Inf. The bride is the daughter of Capt. Theodore H. Eckerson, U.S.A.

WILLIAMS-PRIOLEAU.—At Charleston, S.C., Dec. 27, 1905, Miss Sarah R. Prioleau to Lieut. Ferdinand Williams, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A.

DIED.

ABERNETHY.—At San Antonio, Texas, Dec. 25, 1905, Judge B. R. Abernethy, father of Capt. R. S. Abernethy, Art. Corps.

ALLEN.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 26, 1905, Comdr. William H. Allen, U.S.N.

CAMPBELL.—At Cold Spring, N.Y., Dec. 25, 1905, Brig. Gen. John Campbell, U.S.A., retired, in his 84th year.

CLAPP.—At East Hartford, Conn., Dec. 21, 1905, Col. William H. Clapp, U.S.A., retired.

FECHET.—At Port Huron, Mich., Dec. 15, 1905, in her 83d year, Mary Buel Fechet, mother of Lieut. Col. E. G. Fechet, U.S.A., and Major E. O. Fechet, Signal Corps, U.S.A., and grandmother of Lieut. James E. Fechet, 9th U.S. Cav.

HAXTUN.—At Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 27, 1905, Mrs. Annie A. Haxtun, widow of the late Captain Milton Haxtun, U.S.N.

HERIC.—At Fort Douglas, Utah, Dec. 17, 1905, Cora Gene Heric, only daughter of Mr. F. X. Heric, band leader, 29th U.S. Inf., of meningitis of the brain.

NAZRO.—On Dec. 25, 1905, George R. Nazro, brother of Capt. Arthur P. Nazro, U.S.N., and brother-in-law of Lieut. John Downes, U.S.N., retired.

RODMAN.—At New Bedford, Mass., Dec. 18, 1905, Thomas R. Rodman, in his eighty-first year, father of the wife of Major George W. Goethals, U.S. Corps of Engineers, and of Samuel Rodman, late lieutenant of Artillery, U.S.A.

ROGERS.—At Salem, Mass., Dec. 5, 1905, Mrs. Allan Rogers, of Gloucester, Mass., sister of Col. John H. Calef, U.S.A.

THOMPSON.—At Washington, D.C., Dec. 28, 1905, Miss Ella M. Thompson, daughter of the late Capt. Egbert Thompson, U.S.N., and sister of the wife of Major Edward Lloyd, U.S.A., retired.

WILSON.—At Fort Logan, Colo., Dec. 25, 1905, Capt. Thomas H. Wilson, 2d U.S. Inf., of acute croupous pneumonia.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Manila, Dec. 26, 1905.

The Military Secretary, Washington:

Transport Logan arrived Dec. 23.

CORBIN.

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ANNUAL SALE

AT

"THE LINEN STORE"

THE Annual Sale at "The Linen Store" has been carefully arranged for on the same broad plan as heretofore.

This is not a haphazard affair in which the goods have been gotten together hurriedly from anywhere, but something for which we have been making careful preparation for many months. A large portion of the goods have been specially made for this occasion, and were ordered as far back as last March and April, and only a little later we arranged with one of the foremost Irish manufacturers of high grade Table Linens to take a portion of his surplus stock of Table Cloths and Napkins of our own selection, at a marked reduction in price.

The Sale affords, as heretofore, a genuine opportunity to secure the most reliable

TABLE LINENS

BED LINENS

TOWELS

BLANKETS

BED SPREADS

LINGERIE, Etc.

at a decided saving in price.

In so far as the quality and reliability of all the goods offered are concerned, we guarantee them to be absolutely perfect and reliable. Should any piece not prove to be all that we have represented it to be, the article may be exchanged or the money refunded.

The Sale will begin Tuesday, January 2d, and continue throughout the entire month.

Thirty-two page Booklet illustrating many of the lines, and quoting prices, mailed to out of town patrons on request.

James McCutcheon & Co., 14 W. 23d St. N.Y.

The drydock Dewey has at last started for the naval station at Cavite. After weeks of hard work preparations were completed early this week and on Dec. 26 the workmen began to take up the huge mooring anchors which held the structure in its place at Solomon's Island. Three anchors came up on that day and four more on Dec. 27, leaving but one to hold the dock until the towing fleet had formed for the actual start. The last anchor was taken in on Dec. 28 and the 12,000-mile journey commenced. It is expected that it will take between four and five months to make the journey to Cavite. Comdr. H. H. Hosley is in command of the little fleet, which consists of the colliers Brutus and Caesar, the supplyship Glacier and the tug Potomac. The Glacier is the flagship of the expedition. The Brutus and the Caesar, in tandem formation, will do the actual towing. The eyes of the naval world are on the project, which is the greatest of its kind ever attempted, and the result will be most interesting. Commander Hosley and the officials of the Navy Department are confident that the journey will be made without mishap. Every possible precaution has been taken, and the vessels of the towing fleet are full of extra parts which may be used in emergencies. The fleet will probably make about four knots an hour. There will be no stop until Port Said, the entrance to the Suez Canal, is reached. Once through the canal the fleet will hurry to the Indian Ocean in an effort to avoid the southwest simoons. With good weather this ought to be easily accomplished.

From the Philippines comes a recommendation that the expense of the Philippine Scouts be lessened and their ration reduced to correspond with that of the Constabulary, which costs less. It is suggested that the Constabulary should be merged with the Scouts. Reduced to its ultimate necessities, the outfit of a soldier on active service comes very near that of the Georgia colonel who required nothing beyond a shirt collar and a pair of spurs. The Japanese have shown us the extent to which simplicity may be carried, as Stonewall Jackson and his "merry men" did during the Civil War. The haversack is under suspicion as being an unnecessary burden and an impediment on the march, especially in a wooded country.

In a communication recently received by the War Department from the Adjutant General of the State of Connecticut it was stated that the organized militia of that State consists of three regiments of infantry, a battery of artillery, a battery of six machine guns, a troop of Cavalry, two companies of coast artillery, a separate company of infantry, a signal corps and a hospital corps, all commanded by a brigadier general. The Adjutant General asks what should be the number and rank of his staff. The question was referred to the First Division of the General Staff which reported as follows: "As the Dick bill requires the organized militia to conform, after a fixed date, to the Regular Army in organization, armament and discipline, the idea being to have the organized militia and the Regular Army so like in essentials that when the two forces are assembled they will form a homo-

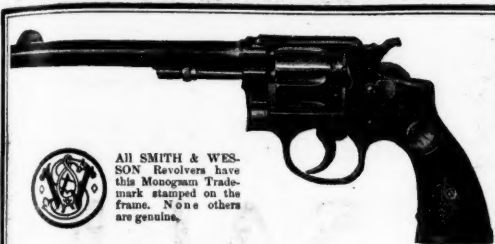
geneous force without the necessity of partial reorganization, it is recommended that the Adjutant General of Connecticut be informed that the separate units of the organized militia, whether companies or brigades, should conform in organization to that prescribed for the Regular Army, but that the State force as a whole having no parallel in the Regular Army, there is no law or compelling reason requiring it to conform to any Federal standard, and therefore each State should adopt such staff organization both as to number and rank as best suits local conditions."

During the recent visit to California of Capt. Alvarado M. Fuller, 19th Cav., the plans and drawings for his "auto-torpedo-submarine" were carefully examined by the experts of the Union Iron Works. Mr. Forsyth, president of the company, rendered a highly commendatory report, declaring that Captain Fuller's invention appears to have many most remarkable and scientific features. In his opinion, and that of the experts, it will be a great adjunct to naval warfare and he recommends that a boat be built at once to test its features. The experts of the company, we are informed, do not hesitate to declare that the principles of the invention are true and scientific, and that the vessel should do all that is claimed for it. Negotiations are under way to form a company to build this boat.

Ambassador Whitelaw Reid, in the name of the Nelson Memorial Society of England, presented to President Roosevelt on December 23 a bronze statuette of Admiral Nelson, cast from the guns on board the flagship Victory, which participated in the battle of Trafalgar. The presentation was made in Washington, D.C., at a dinner given by Vice-President Fairbanks. This makes one of the most notable gifts which the President has received during his administration, and in his acceptance of the gift he referred feelingly to the glorious naval record of the admiral. The inscription upon the statuette, which is deeply graven, expresses the admiration of the society for what Mr. Roosevelt had achieved in both peace and war.

The Christmas festivities held at Fort Adams, R.I. by the 110th Company of Coast Artillery, Capt. R. T. Ellis commanding, was a memorable event. The company enjoyed a very sumptuous repast, and the hall was tastefully decorated with holly, mistletoe and flags of both the Army and Navy, among them being the Quartermaster's Pennant, significant of the fact that the company commander was also District Quartermaster. The hall was visited during the noon hour by several officers of the post, who expressed their appreciation of the manner in which the hall was decorated. The bill of fare was also very artistically arranged on very pretty colored napkins.

Rear Admiral J. H. Upshur, U.S.N., retired, has again recorded his protest against the improper use of titles as applied to staff officers of the Navy. The matter was determined by a memorandum from the J.A.G. of the Navy, approved by Secretary Morton, and published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Jan. 21, 1905.



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NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

A comparison of the official report of drill attendance of the New York National Guard for the month of November, with that of the preceding month, shows the largest increase in percentage to be in the 2d, 12th, 14th and 69th Regiments. The 2d Regiment increased its percentage from 80 in October, to 89 in November; the 12th from 75 to 81; the 14th from 71 to 76, and the 69th from 80 to 85. The average present and absent for November was 14,198 officers and men, and the average attendance was 11,574, or 82 per cent. of the entire force, which is certainly a fine showing for men who volunteer their service, and also pay for the privilege.

Colonel Duffy, of the 69th N.Y., expresses great pleasure in looking over the official report of drill attendance of his command for the month of November. Not a single company is behind the standard of 80 per cent., fixed by General Headquarters. This is all the more creditable when the present uninviting abode of the regiment is considered, over Tompkins market. Co. G, Capt. B. F. Cummings, leads with 98 per cent.; then in order of merit follow: Co. I, Capt. Charles Healy, 88; Co. F, Capt. P. J. Maguire, 86; Co. Capt. F. J. McSherry, 85; A, Capt. M. J. Dwyer, 83; Co. E, Capt. J. J. Scanlon; H, Capt. C. R. Clark, and K, Capt. Wm. J. Costigan, each having 82 per cent. Co. D, Capt. P. E. Reville, had 80 per cent. In a few weeks the regiment will be in possession of one of the finest armories in the United States, and officers and men are enthusiastic over the event, which will be appropriately celebrated.

The 23d N.Y. will lose three officers after the first of the year. They are: Capt. Louis W. Praeger, of Co. A; Capt. William J. Travis, detailed to headquarters as a battalion adjutant, and 2d Lieut. James S. Anderson, of Co. B.

The Texas National Guard Officers' Association had a meeting in Austin, Texas, Dec. 11. The commissioned officers of the Texas National Guard on duty at the camp were present, and Capt. Frank L. Irwin, the president of the Association, presided. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Brig. Gen. Thomas Scurry, Dallas; first vice-president, Lieut. Col. Eugene Williams, judge advocate general, Waco; second vice-president, Capt. Holman Taylor, Marshall; corresponding secretary and treasurer, Capt. Frank L. Irwin, Terrell; recording secretary, Capt. Scurry L. Terrell, Dallas; executive committee: Capt. Sloan Simpson, 4th Inf., Dallas; Lieut. Col. George T. West, Fort Worth; Lieut. Col. O. C. Guessay, San Antonio; Major E. H. Roach, Dallas; Major O. C. Drew, Jr., Houston; Major Bonner, Tyler. Retiring President Irwin was tendered a vote of thanks for his untiring efforts and his valuable services. A similar vote of thanks was tendered the retiring secretary, D. B. Mayer.

Relative to the next competition for the Palma Trophy, which was first shot for at Creedmoor, L.I., in 1876, the National Rifle Association of Great Britain has notified the N.R.A. of America that it is satisfied to have the next contest take place in July, 1906, at Ottawa, Canada.

The 1st Battery, N.Y., Capt. Louis Wendel, is preparing for a review by Major General Roe at the armory on Friday night, Jan. 12. Civil officers in the battery have been elected as follows: President, Capt. Louis Wendel; recording secretary, Sergt. William Paschke; financial secretary, 1st Sergt. John G. Jansen; treasurer, Dr. Frederick L. Fuchs, and corresponding secretary, Musn. George Bickelhaupt, Jr. The finance committee is Lieut. M. Seyfried, Q.M. Sergt. George Knauer, and Sergt. George H. Bloomer.

It is probable that the State camp grounds at Newark, Ohio, will have to be abandoned. Ground around it is being cut up into lots and built upon. This has made target practice there absolutely dangerous. General Critchfield recommends a tract for purchase, in Ottawa county, near Fort Clinton. The strength of the Guard at the close of the year was 6,237—469 officers and 5,768 men.

Adjutant general Critchfield, of Ohio, regards the State Naval Militia as an expensive and useless adjunct of the National Guard, and in his annual report to the Governor, filed Dec. 20, recommends its abolishment.

Col. Ardolph L. L. Kline, of the 14th N.Y., one of the best known officers in the State, who has been a member of the regiment for close on thirty years, will go upon the retired list early in 1906. Colonel Kline joined the regiment as a private May 24, 1876, and was made colonel on May 6, 1901. He served as lieutenant colonel of the regiment when it was in the United States Service in 1898. Between business and politics the time of the Colonel has been pretty well taken up, and now that the command shows improvement, the Colonel believes it a good time to retire.

The 7th N.Y. will parade for review in its armory on Friday night, Jan. 12, and it is understood that Governor Higgins will be the reviewing officer.

Colonel Bates, of the 71st N.Y., has decided to hold a review of his command on Saturday evening, Feb. 10, and by the courtesy of Colonel Appleton, the review will be held in the armory of the 7th. Brig. Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A., will be the reviewing officer.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Dec. 25, 1905.

A number of officers of the 4th Infantry have secured leaves and will visit their homes during the holidays. Among them are Captains Wolf, Wilkinson and Jarvis, Lieutenants Bloom, Waterman and Hardenbergh, and Chaplain Hunter. Captain Hughes left on Friday for New York.

Christmas day dawned clear and frosty upon Fort

Thomas, and all set out for a rare good time. The Christmas dinner served in the mess hall for the enlisted men was fine, and if any other post can beat the menu we would like to hear of it. Turkey, with all the good fixin's that enhance that peerless bird, celery, cranberry sauce, vegetables in and out of season, delicious desserts, coffee, etc., etc.

A rumor current here Sunday and Monday is to the effect that two companies of the 4th Infantry will go to Fort Wayne, Mich., to relieve two companies of the 1st Infantry stationed there, and that two companies will be sent to Fort Brady, Mich., to relieve two more companies of the 1st.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Dec. 23, 1905.

The holiday exodus began this week, and many will go to the homes of relatives or friends to spend Christmas and New Years, as duties at this post and in the school will be suspended until Jan. 4.

Lieut. and Mrs. Symington and Lieut. and Mrs. Laurson were entertained at dinner on Thursday evening of last week by Lieut. and Mrs. Dillard, Art. Corps. Mrs. Williams, wife of Captain Williams, 13th Cav., gave a bridge party Thursday afternoon, her guests being Mesdames Coffin, Symington, Hennessy, Cameron, Snow, Koester, Hathaway, Winterburn, Yoe, Babcock and Meyer.

Capt. and Mrs. F. J. Koester arrived last week from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. Captain Koester has recently been detailed from the 15th Cavalry for a four years' tour in the Subsistence Department, and comes here to take a two months' course in the Training School for Bakers and Cooks. Capt. Henry T. Ferguson, Sub. Dept., has arrived from San Francisco, and is also taking a two months' course.

The polo team defeated Junction City last Sunday at the athletic park by a score of 2 3-4 to 3 3-4. To-morrow afternoon the teams will line up again and Fort Riley will be strongly reinforced by the presence of Captain Miller, 9th Cav., who has just returned from Pittsburg, Pa., where he was called by the illness of his mother.

Capt. William Forse, Coast Art., was here last week in charge of a detachment from Columbus Barracks, and was the guest of Capt. W. S. McNair. Chaplain Oliver C. Miller, 13th Cav., with Pvt. William R. Krug, Hosp. Corps, two attendants left last week for the Army and Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., where he is being treated for neuritis.

An exciting game of basket ball was played in the gymnasium Tuesday night between the 20th Battery team and the Glasco Athletic Club, the first of a schedule that has been arranged for the winter season, which will include many of the well known teams in this part of the country. The game kept the spectators constantly on tip-toe, and the post team won by a score of 20-19.

The card club, composed of over sixty of the officers and ladies of the garrison, met last evening in the post assembly hall. This evening there is to be a carol and a Christmas tree celebration in the post theater, which promises to eclipse anything of former years. The children who take part in the cantata have been faithfully trained by a corps of ladies with Mrs. Godfrey at their head. A large amount of money was raised for the purchasing of appropriate gifts and decorations.

Capt. and Mrs. George H. Cameron and their children will leave about the middle of January for San Francisco to sail about Jan. 25 for the islands, where the Captain will join his regiment, the 4th Cavalry. Captain Cameron has been secretary of the School of Application for over two years, and has labored earnestly for its betterment. Its present high grade of efficiency is in a great measure to his efforts. He will be succeeded by Capt. William J. Snow, Art. Corps, who is well fitted for the exacting work the position demands.

Ten members of the Fort Riley football team swelled the ranks of the football players in the second act of "Strongheart" at the opera house in town on Wednesday night. Robert Edson and members of his company were entertained at the officers' mess on Thursday, and after luncheon were taken to the train in a trolley. Nearly all the boxes the evening before were occupied by officers' parties.

The Navy officers will arrive here about Jan. 5 to take the course in the School for Bakers and Cooks. It seems that the Navy Department inquired if such a detail was possible, and as soon as it was ascertained that accommodations were available, the necessary authority was granted.

Major J. M. Banister, Med. Dept., is confined to his quarters with a broken arm, caused by his horse running away. The breaking of a portion of the harness frightened the animal and the carriage was dashed against a fence. Major Banister was thrown over the fence and his head struck a tree, but although severely bruised, his only serious injury was the breaking of his arm. His son, who was riding with him, was thrown into the road but, save for a shaking up, was unhurt.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Dec. 25, 1905.

The Christmas tree last Saturday afternoon, under the direction of Chaplain W. W. Brander, was a great success. All the officers' children and the enlisted men's families and children assembled in the gymnasium which had been prettily decorated and lighted. The 15th Cavalry band, assisted by a chorus of well-selected voices, rendered Christmas carols. "Jack" Dempsey, Troop E, 15th Cav., robed and bearded as Santa Claus, drove up in a sleigh and entered with a large sack of toys. To add to the amusement of the affair the children were not the only ones remembered, but old soldiers with nearly thirty years' service were presented with jumping-jacks and comical toys. All the children were liberally provided for and departed very happy.

The post hospital is now occupying the \$22,000 addition recently completed by T. Costello and Company. There is an officers' ward, prison ward, kitchen and numerous smaller rooms. The band is now occupying the addition to its quarters, a dining room and practice room. All exterior work on the administration building has been completed, and the interior is progressing rapidly. The quartermaster's stables are being doubled and the new water supply tank is almost completed.

A bowling match, in which the post exchange team won two out of three games, was played Thursday evening against the 23d Battery team. The highest individual scores were made by Sergeants Parker and Geiger for the Battery, 201 each. In a match Saturday the 23d Battery won from Troop D.

The "Elmton Guitars, Banjo and Mandolin Club" has been formed among the enlisted men, and also the "Queen City Quartette." They will entertain various organizations and be present at social events.

This garrison will be well represented at the preliminary examination for appointment to the grade of second lieutenant. The following have made application so far: 1st Sergt. G. H. Swope, Sergt. Major Henry W. Bald, 1st Sergt. William S. H. Rucker, Q.M. Sergt. Bruce L. Burch, Sergeant Whiting, Corpl. Edgar L. Field, Corporal Collins, all 15th Cavalry.

Capt. William E. Cole, Q.M., arrived in Burlington on Dec. 21 and has taken quarters on South Willard street. He comes from Fort Barrancas. Mrs. Cole is visiting at Pittsfield, Mass., until after the holidays. Capt. and Mrs. Lamoreux have been making their farewell calls, preparatory to departure for Fort Preble, Me.

Lieut. George M. Russell will visit his home in New Hampshire and Lieut. Leon R. Partridge is also spending his holiday at his home in New Hampshire. Lieut. Tom

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D. Barber, U.S.M.C., who is stationed at Norfolk, Va., arrived in Burlington during the week and will spend the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Barber. Lieut. Comdr. Leroy M. Garrett, U.S.N., who has been in Burlington visiting his mother, has left for Washington, and will go to San Francisco to resume command of the Albatross. Capt. Warren Dean's mother will arrive in the post on the 24th, and spend the holidays. Lieut. F. A. Ruggles, 15th Cav., who sustained injuries two weeks ago by his horse falling with him, is suffering from a broken arm, which was not detected at first, but fortunately is healing nicely.

Lieut. and Mrs. Warren W. Whitlside will entertain the children of the post on the 26th, as the guests of their two children. Lieut. Clifton R. Norton had a number of students from the University of Vermont with him last week as his guests for a day. Misses Rose and Arabella Clark, Bernice Smither, Margaret Shaw, Dorothy Walker, Floy Barnhardt, Beribide Conklin, Margaret Eltinge, Elaine and Lillian Whitlside and Master Mark McNamee were entertained by Lieut. and Mrs. Christian Briand Sunday afternoon. The little people enjoyed every imaginable indoor game and were served with refreshments.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Dec. 24, 1905.

Capt. and Mrs. Ernest L. Ruffner gave an informal reception on Saturday evening, Dec. 9, in honor of Captain Ruffner's sister, Miss Violet Ruffner. Among those present were: Major and Mrs. Glenn, Capt. and Mrs. Holley, Mr. and Mrs. Brady, Mr. and Mrs. Korst, Mr. and Mrs. Gregg, Mr. and Mrs. Gillmore, Mr. and Mrs. Andres, Mr. and Mrs. Persons, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Follet, Miss Follet, Miss Sawyer, Miss Howard, Miss Eldridge, Major Raymond, Captains Gerhardt, Grote, Converse and Dr. Whitney. Miss Ruffner, who has been visiting at the home of her brother, left on Dec. 14 for her home in Cincinnati.

The Misses Margaret and Louise Glenn, daughters of Major and Mrs. Edwin F. Glenn, are home from Farmington, Conn., for the holidays. Lieut. and Mrs. William E. Gillmore entertained with cards on last Monday and Tuesday evenings. Progressive cinch was the game played. On Monday evening the players were: Major and Mrs. Glenn, Capt. and Mrs. Cabaniss, Capt. and Mrs. Ruffner, Mrs. McCammon, Mrs. Gulick, Miss Sawyer, Miss Wendell, Misses Margaret and Louise Glenn, Major Raymond, Captain Burnside, Mr. McCammon, Mr. McArthur and Mr. Hamilton. Major and Mrs. Glenn won the first prizes; on Tuesday the players were: Capt. and Mrs. Holley, Mr. and Mrs. Korst, Mr. and Mrs. Clendenin, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Boller, Mrs. Eldridge and Captain Grote. Miss Howard and Captain Grote were the winners of the prizes.

Mrs. Henry C. Clement and daughter, Miss Frances Borden, are at present visiting Mrs. William E. Gillmore. Mrs. Clement's sister, Mrs. Gillmore's mother, Mrs. Nelson, of Plaqu, O., is also visiting her. The officers and ladies gave a hop at the officers' club Thursday evening, Dec. 21. Lieut. and Mrs. Benjamin H. Pope left Friday for Washington, to spend Christmas with Mrs. Pope's mother. Major Henry I. Raymond, Med. Dept., spent Christmas with his family in Chicago. Mrs. Joseph C. Brady is at present in St. Louis, staying with her mother, Miss Witherrill, of Union, N.Y., is visiting her sister, Mrs. A. B. VanWormer.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Dec. 26, 1905.

The holidays, the adjournment of Congress and the interval between discovery and the assembling of the court-martial for the trial of the hazing cases, has brought a temporary lull in the dramatic events in the hazers' cases; but interest is intense here, no one knowing where the axe of decapitation will fall. The parents of midshipmen are anxious, because, in the general use of the system now prevalent in all the classes that was once confined to the "youngsters" or third classmen, no one who has friends in the corps of midshipmen feels sure of them.

Three orders from the Secretary of the Navy would end hazing: First, one putting each class of midshipmen in quarters by itself; second, making commissioned naval officers, instead of midshipmen, superintendents of floors, and of officers in charge of quarters; third, prohibiting inter-class visiting in quarters, except upon the written permission of the Department of Discipline. These are severe lines, but the fact that midshipmen will not report acts of hazing, will put in false reports, and will not report their fellow classmen for violations of law and regulations make it incumbent on the authorities, if they mean to enforce the law against hazing at the Naval Academy, to take heroic measures.

Dr. George W. Vanderveer, father of Warren A. Vanderveer, a midshipman at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, whose dismissal has been recommended for concealing knowledge of recent hazing, has given out this statement from his home in Mt. Holly, N.Y.:

"I shall communicate personally, if possible, to-morrow, with Governor Stokes, Senator Dryden and Representative Gardner, who obtained the appointment of my son, to intervene for justice in the selection of an impartial board which is to conduct the court-martial which

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is expected to take place this week. I understand the board is to be composed of three officers at large and three from the Academy, from which place the judge advocate is to come. If this is true, I think it is catering to the powers that be at Annapolis in order to bolster up Admiral Sand's report to Secretary Bonaparte. Such a step, in my opinion, cannot be for any other purpose than to uphold the recommendation for dismissal. I have written to a friend, a high official at the Naval Academy, to see if Warren can also be represented by other than Government counsel. If such permission is granted me, I shall employ Richard P. Budd, of Mount Holly.

The marriage of Lieut. Robt. S. Furber, U.S.N., and Miss Emily M. Jenkins was celebrated Wednesday in Baltimore. The ceremony was performed by the rector of St. Peter's church, Rev. W. H. Falkner. The bride was given away by her father. Her sister was maid of honor, and the groom's brother, Mr. Pierce P. Furber, of Northfield, Minn., was best man. The bride is well known here, where she has frequently visited relatives. Among the presents received were a silver fruit bowl from the wardroom officers, and silver chafing dish and salver from the junior officers of the Massachusetts.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Dec. 21, 1905.

With the general preparations for the Christmas tree, to be held on Saturday, and the Christmas preparations going on in each home, the people of the yard have had little time for entertaining. On Monday last Mrs. Giles B. Harber was the hostess at a delightful luncheon aboard the Independence. The ship's cabin was appropriately decorated and a dozen guests enjoyed the pleasant affair, which was followed by an hour's play of six-handed euchre. Mrs. McCalla won first prize, and Mrs. Edmund B. Underwood the second, while to Madam Underwood fell the consolation. Others present were: Mrs. Van Wick, of San Francisco; Mrs. S. L. Graham, Mrs. H. C. Gearing, Mrs. J. F. Parker, Mrs. G. B. Ransom, Mrs. J. S. Carpenter, Miss Clark and Mrs. Frank Anderson.

Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Prince, U.S.M.C., Major William G. Powell, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Powell spent Sunday at the yard as the guests of Col. Lincoln Karman, commanding the marines here. Comdr. and Mrs. George L. Dyer and their daughters, the Misses Daisy and Dorothy Dyer, arrived here from Guam on the U.S.S. Supply. Commander Dyer has been in the Orient for several years, having been in command of the Rainbow before being given the assignment of Governor of Guam. Since the arrival of the Supply the ladies divided their time between this yard and San Francisco, being the guests of the Misses Gibbons of the latter place for a few days before their departure on Tuesday for Fortress Monroe, where they will spend the holidays with Paymr. George P. Dyer, U.S.N. Ensign Wallace Berthoff, of the U.S.S. Perry, is at present in San Francisco on a brief leave.

Comdr. William Winder, temporarily detached from the Lawton, pending, it is believed, final decision in regard to the two recent court-martials on which he served at this yard, is at the Plymouth in San Francisco. The orders were somewhat of a disappointment to Comdr. and Mrs. Winder, as they had planned for the latter to spend the months of the Lawton's absence in Honolulu. Comdr. and Mrs. Robert M. Doyle are also at the Plymouth, as are Capt. and Mrs. Frank H. Holmes. All three officers served on the same courts, and Commander Doyle, whose duty is at Bremerton, has been detained here ever since. Ensign Burrell C. Allen, who returned on the Supply, has been warmly welcomed by many San Franciscan friends. He goes in a few days to enjoy a leave in the East.

The 7th Infantry returned on the transport Thomas last week, and the Army people are receiving a warm welcome back to San Francisco. Gen. Charles Austin Coolidge, who was formerly in command of the regiment, and Mrs. Coolidge have entertained much in honor of their former associates, a small dinner being given at their home on Sunday at which Colonel Cornman was the guest of honor, while on Monday Mrs. Coolidge entertained a large party at bridge, the guests being principally the ladies of the 7th. Gen. and Mrs. Dougherty,

who have been visiting in New Brunswick, have returned to San Francisco, and are stopping at the Occidental.

On Tuesday Julio M. Limantuer, brother of the Minister of Finance of Mexico, came up to the yard, accompanied by Daniel Turner, of San Francisco. A luncheon was given at the home of the latter's sister, Mrs. R. M. Cutts.

Comdr. Templin M. Potts arrived on Monday and relieved Commander Dyer as commanding officer of the U. S.S. Supply and Governor of Guam. Gen. and Mrs. Summer and Capt. and Mrs. Jervay, who sailed for Honolulu on the Logan on Nov. 25, returned to San Francisco on the Korea after a delightful ten days' stay at the islands.

Lieut. and Mrs. Robert E. Noble, of the Army, left last week for their new station at Fort Casey, Wash., after a delightful visit at Fort Mason, at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Murtagh. Mrs. Noble came to California as a bride, her marriage having taken place in Alabama just a month ago. Capt. Alexander McCrackin, U.S.N., has arrived from the East, and is with Mrs. McCrackin and their little daughter at the St. Charles in San Francisco. Lieut. and Mrs. George M. Lee and their small son arrived in San Francisco on the last transport, and are being much entertained by San Francisco friends. As Miss Kathre Burton, daughter of General Burton, Mrs. Lee was a great favorite on this coast.

The naval transport Lawton left the yard Saturday, Dec. 16. It is probable that her necessary repairs could have been made by the machinists aboard, but since the Bennington disaster the officers of the Navy are taking no chances. Surveys have been made on the U.S.S. Supply, and it is believed she will remain at the yard for a month or six weeks. Work has been commenced on the monitor Wyoming, which included the alterations of her turret, and will amount to \$100,000.

Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. William McEntee went to San Francisco on Monday last to attend the wedding of Miss Carolina Merry and Lieut. Samuel W. Bryant, of the destroyer Preble. Miss Merry and Mrs. McEntee are the most intimate of friends, and the former has paid several visits to the yard.

PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD.

Bremerton, Wash., Dec. 16, 1905.

The Concord is to leave the first of next week for a cruise about the sound to test her wireless telegraph outfit and the wireless station established at this yard.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. Beuret entertained at dinner Dec. 13 for Lieut. R. C. Moody, of the Concord, and Lieut. E. B. Larimer, of the Philadelphia.

Lieut. George B. Pillsbury, U.S.A., was the guest of Naval Constr. and Mrs. Beuret on Dec. 9 and 10.

Comdr. and Mrs. Stacy Potts entertained Dec. 16 for Capt. and Mrs. Burwell, Comdr. and Mrs. Cottman, U. S.N., and Major and Mrs. Moses, U.S.M.C.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. Beuret entertained the Bridge Club Dec. 11.

EDUCATION OF ENGLISH NAVAL OFFICERS.

The following are extracts from the notes of the principal reforms undertaken by the Admiralty, 1903-5, issued with the Admiralty statement:

After completing four years' shore-training in the Osborne and Dartmouth Colleges the cadets will join a sea-going cruiser for about seven months, where the training will be continued, and will have a more practical turn given to it. The final examination will take place before they leave the cruiser, and on this their seniority will depend. After passing out from the cruiser the midshipmen of a term will be divided into batches of about twelve, and each batch sent to a newly commissioned ship. All the midshipmen in one ship will thus be of the same seniority, and will be in the same stage of instruction in all subjects. An additional lieutenant will be appointed to each of these ships for charge of the midshipmen, but there will be no naval instructor, as it is confidently anticipated that these midshipmen on leaving the training cruisers will be fully as capable of taking the Part I. Examination in Navigation and General Subjects as the present midshipmen are on completion of their sea service, and that it will only be necessary for them to keep up this knowledge whilst learning the practical subjects of their profession at sea. The navigating, gunnery and torpedo lieutenants will take charge of the instruction in their own branches. The engineer officer, besides giving practical instruction in engine room and stokehold duties, will instruct in applied mechanics and their application to engineering. The midshipmen of each ship will be divided into sections for the purpose of instruction, one section working on deck with the commander, one working below with the engineer officer, another with the gunnery and torpedo lieutenants, etc., and the period of instruction in each branch will be continuous for two or more months. Examinations will be held annually, and will embrace papers on general mathematical subjects, in addition to the practical subjects of the instruction at sea. The period of instruction at sea will be three years. After passing for acting sub-lieutenant they will be discharged from their ships to return to England, and soon after arrival will undergo the Examination in Part I. of Navigation and General Subjects. This will be succeeded by short courses and ex-

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aminations in pilotage, gunnery and torpedo. At the termination of these courses those who have done sufficiently well will be selected for a preparatory training in science for those officers who will afterwards become specialists in gunnery, torpedo, engineering or other subjects.

In proposing that the officer for duty with the Royal Marines should be educated and trained as a naval officer, and that after undergoing a period of training in military duties he should be treated as a specialist officer, such as a gunnery or torpedo lieutenant, and be able to look forward to promotion to higher rank in the Navy, the Admiralty are not making an entirely new departure. In the eighteenth century, when the Royal Marines were first constituted as a separate corps, naval officers held commissions as officers of Royal Marines, and some officers of great distinction, like Sir Cloudesley Shovell and Lord Howe, held the rank of major or colonel of marines. These appointments were subsequently more honorary, and carried with them good service pay, but as late as 1837 there were no officers of Royal Marines of higher rank than colonel commandant, the rank of colonel, major general and lieutenant general being held by naval officers.

Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, of the British navy, in speaking of the consignment of comparatively modern war vessels to the scrap heap, just before he sailed from New York to England on Dec. 20, said: "The real lesson, in my opinion, to be learned from the Russo-Japanese war, is that strategical and tactical conditions or considerations should govern the speed and size of men-of-war, and not the mere fact that some other nation is building ships going so many knots or having a displacement of so many tons. The principles of strategy, even in detail, and general principles of tactics, are immutable, and ships designed in accordance with them will have a permanence that cannot possibly be possessed by ships intended to surpass in mere size or equipment those designed by neighbors or rivals. Take the Kentucky class, for example, or even take the Dreadnought class in the British navy—not even built yet. In accordance with practices now in fashion they must be put on the scrap heap as soon as some other country produces a class of battleships a certain degree faster or a certain number of tons larger. Consequently there is no finality and there can be none so long as the present practice prevails. What the American Navy needs most, in my opinion, is the formation of its ships in large groups, with squadrons of similar types of ships for what naval officers call 'fleet work.' Even keeping them together in a harbor is something. This you have lately taken to doing, and you couldn't find a more capable man for that sort of thing than Rear Admiral Evans."

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FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

In a communication from Russia a correspondent of the *Moniteur de la Flotte* points out some of the important defects of the vessels of the Russian squadron under Admiral Rojestvensky, which was signally defeated by Togo. The displacement of some of the vessels was 35 degrees more than was intended, which made it impossible to take on board all the coal that was required. Moreover, according to this statement, a revolutionary spirit was manifested, and twenty-three mutineers were shot at Madagascar.

The Rousski Invalid tells us that the Russian soldiers still believe themselves superior to the Japanese and ascribe their ill-luck in Manchuria to the fact that their army was so largely composed of reservists, whose officers were incompetent and insufficient in number.

The sizes of the battleships and armored cruisers included in the German naval program are indicated by their cost. Battleships of the Braunschweig class displace about 13,000 tons, and have cost an average of \$6,070,000. The new ships will, it is estimated, cost \$9,125,000 each—that is, half as much again as the older type. This would indicate a tonnage of 19,500.

The Russian cruiser Admiral Makarov, which is being built by the Forges et Chantiers de la Méditerranée, at La Seyne, is so far advanced that she will be ready for launching next spring, says the *Kronstadt* Viestnik. At the same yards has been recently finished the Russian torpedo-boat destroyer Iskuni. Her delivery trials at full 20-knot speed were considered quite satisfactory. Three others of the same type by the same builders have already completed their delivery trials. Four others are lying at Havre, where they have been built, and are now awaiting their trials. The length of each of these eight boats is 185.37 feet; beam, 21 feet; draught, 13.45 feet; armament, one 2.95-inch and five 1.85-inch guns, and two 17.7-inch torpedo tubes. There are also four other Russian torpedo-boat destroyers built or building at Havre, of the French *Frémée* type.

The Swedish and Norwegian navies have always been separate entities, governed by different boards and from

different headquarters. The Norwegian navy now consists of four coast defense vessels, the Norge and Eidsvold, both built by Elswick, and the Harald Haarfagre and Tordenskjold, built by Low, Walker, and Co. There are also four armored cruisers of rather old design, seven torpedo vessels, and a flotilla of twenty-eight torpedoboats.

The France Militaire calls attention to the fact that Germany can assemble an army on the frontier of France in twenty-four hours, while France would require twelve days to get her troops there.

The prize for a design of a Russian battleship, in a competition opened early in the year by the Imperial Russian Technical Society, has been awarded to Naval Engineer Achenbach for a battleship of 13,000 tons with turbines, and armed with ten 12-inch guns disposed so as to be capable of being fired broadside to the number of eight, and fore and aft to the number of four. The armament is also to include twenty 4.1-inch guns. It does not appear that the design has been, or is to be, acted upon.

The British Admiralty have decided to strengthen the naval force on the China Station by two or three cruisers, which will take the place of battleships withdrawn at the close of the Russo-Japanese war. The Duke of Edinburgh and the Donagel are to go to the Far East, and later they will be followed by the Natal.

The French Minister of Marine has directed the authorities at Brest to consider what alterations should be made in the fittings of the third-class cruiser Linois, in order to enable her to take the place of the Bougainville as tender to the naval school for instructional purposes. This step, says *Le Yacht*, marks a continuation of the policy of suppressing instruction in maneuvering under sail.

England has three battleships on the stocks, the Lord Nelson and Agamemnon of the program of 1904-05, and the Dreadnought of the program of 1905-06, together with three armored cruisers—the Shannon, Minotaur, and Defence of the 1904-05 program. There are two vessels below the minimum standard set up by the Board of Admiralty.

Lord Roberts has felt obliged to relinquish his position on the Committee of Imperial Defense, "in view of his many public engagements throughout the country in connection with his proposals for universal military training." In a recent speech Lord Roberts said: "I have no hesitation in saying that, in case of invasion, every Briton should be liable to serve in person against the enemy, and that that obligation ought to be recognized and enforced by law. But this does not exhaust the military requirements of the situation. Readiness to fight is not the same thing as ability to fight with success against a modern army. In order to take any useful part against the highly-organized troops of other nations a man must be able to use his rifle with skill, and he must have received a certain amount of training and military discipline." Lord Roberts's scheme for training boys in marksmanship appears to be making progress in South Africa. A teacher at Cape Town writes to the *Times* that boys in that colony may join a cadet corps at twelve, and after six months are required to pass in class firing every half-year. The weapon is the Martini-Henry, and the class conditions are 10 shots each at 100, 200 and 300 yards, the minimum aggregate for passing being fifty. Many boys earn marksmen's badges, scoring anything between ninety and 150.

Recent Admiralty instructions provide that subordinate officers under the age of twenty are to be allowed spirits, and that when officers of any rank habitually consume more alcohol than is good for them, commanding officers are to limit or stop the wine bills of any officer, should they consider this course to be in the interests of His Majesty's Service.

An English official publication shows that in the government offices the great majority of vacancies for permanent messengers in the year ended March last were filled by ex-soldiers and ex-sailors. In the Post Office the number of ex-soldiers and ex-sailors filling established appointments on March 31 last was 5,476 soldiers and 427 sailors, and the total number filling unestablished situations was 1,201 soldiers and 396 sailors. The number of



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ex-soldiers and ex-sailors appointed to established employment in this period was 99 soldiers and 948 sailors, there not being sufficient ex-soldier or ex-sailor candidates for all the vacancies which fell due to be filled by them. In the same twelve months 938 soldiers and 136 sailors were given unestablished employment. The total number of appointments of all sorts during the twelve months was 4,311.

To encourage British navy officers who go to Japan to study the language, they are to receive 5s. a day addition to their pay, may, at the discretion of the station commander, be allowed the pay for a Japanese teacher on board ship before proceeding to Japan, and will receive the full benefit of the \$1,000 allowed those who qualify as interpreters.

The rations of the Russian soldier, who receives the munificent stipend of eleven cents a month, are, in future, to be better in quality and sufficient in quantity; his pay is to be no longer eaten up for footwear, and, by this exemption from taxation for clothing, he will in future be, in a measure, better paid.

The army maneuvers held at Rawal Pindi in honor of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales terminated on Dec. 7. Among those who witnessed the operations as guests of Lord Kitchener were Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S. Army; Major Higashi, of Japan, and the Maharajahs of Birkanir, Alwar, and Jodhpur. Competent observers of the maneuvers were impressed by the immense progress made under Lord Kitchener in preparing the Indian army for war.

A great fire, which broke out on Saturday, Dec. 9, at the Carraca Arsenal, at Cadiz, spread to the harbor and destroyed two torpedoboats which were under repair. The boats were the Rayo and Arriete, which were built at Chiswick in 1887. The total damage is estimated at over \$500,000.

According to a leading German paper the Kaiser has ordered the introduction of a new uniform in the army. It is something between gray and green in color, which has been selected as the most practical for active service. The uniform is to be supplied to all artillery and infantry regiments, but not to the cavalry, as it has not yet been decided what tint is most suitable for this branch.

ARMY STATIONS.

We omit the table of Army stations this week. The only change since the list was published in our last issue is the arrival of the 7th Infantry at stations as follows: Headquarters and I, K, L and M at Fort Harrison, Mont.; A, B, C and D, Fort Assiniboine, Mont., and E, F, G and H, at Fort Missoula, Mont.

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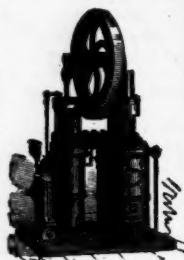
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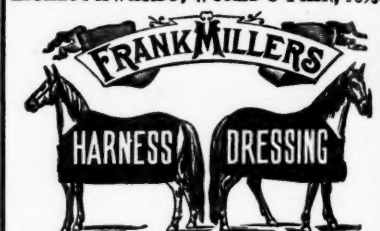
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